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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

BERLIN ACTRESS FOR INDIAN FILM



Jutta Von Alpen, the Berlin movie actress and pianist is reported to have received an offer from India to appear in a film. The offer is said to have materialised after the party has seen her debut in the film "DER GRUNE SALON", the Green Saloon.

ASIA IN FERMENT

(See Page 7)

OUR SERIAL STORY

(FINAL INSTALMENT)

HOUNDS PASTURE

By Vincent Cornier

CHAPTER XXX.

"He—he knew that I intended to kill him?" Thorrold, his eyes still inflamed, and his voice was cracked by his grief, asked the question in dreadful sound.

"He did", reiterated Basil Magerison.

"Then—then why on earth—?"

"Did he allow you to remain in Thewle, you ask?" Magerison's answering tones were very steady. "For one reason, Thorrold, just one simple reason!" There was a pause; then, "He hoped, you see, that memories of the boyhood years you spent together would arise to arrest you from your devilish purpose when the hour came. Because, Elton Moresby Thorrold, he had not fear—for most, it not all his ways, were ordered along the ways of love, not hatred. There you a man triumphant in the strength of his faith—your brother was a very noble English gentleman, Thorrold!"

A silence once more, but this time one less strained than heretofore.

"But he let years—years pass—"

"Yes, Thorrold, he did; those years, in which Leathley found that ducks snaffled gems from somewhere on the far side of Hound's Pasture when, at certain times, they came in from the Baltic and Norway. That knowledge he kept hidden from you.

"So complication grew apace. For a long while you contemplated the murder of your brother; for a longer while Richard Leathley contemplated securing the treasure. On the more dreadful score you were both of one mind, on that of the treasure you each thought differently. For remember, Thorrold, for all that you knew such a hoard existed you had never, seriously, thought of recovering it.

"In the meantime your brother had discovered Leathley's game. Working silently along a route of his own he had done more than that—discovered the hiding place of the monkish hoards. But there he too, made a mistake. He thought you had prompted and were encouraging Leathley in his wild fowling game. Hence he could come to write, on the last day of his life, by the way, 'it would be a shame to let Moresby get his evil fingers' on that hoard.

"He wronged you in that, Thorrold. So, gradually it appears to me you all played out your parts. Yours was the waiting game, with murder as its end; Leathley's was the same but, as I say, complicated by his lust to possess for himself the treasure that by rights belonged to the Thorrolds.

"All I know now is that at last the ghastly drama was played out—in some manner known only to yourself—to the end which consummated your brother's death. You saw him that last morning of his life, taking his ways across Hound's Pasture—a hale and hearty man in his prime. A few hours later he was a corpse sitting at a table beneath the earth.

"You cast off your uncouth slough; shaved, straightened your artificially bent form—dressed as he had dressed and swearing old Igod—whose loyalty to the Thorrolds one and all is as a virtue as his gift of sight, for instance—you took up residence in the Priory. The fact that both your brother's name and your own contained 'Moresby' as a prefix secured you to a certain extent from statistical records catching you out. The marvellous change in your appearance from a coarse silent and bearded man to a country squire, placid, stout and genial, thwarted suspicions in the village. Especially so having regard to the fact that your twin was more or less a recluse.

"Leathley, I find, packed up your joint belongings in the Inn at Thewle, gave out that his 'master' had left for London en route once more for 'furrin parts'—so all was made complete. Now, I take it, was a case of stalemate made manifest. However your brother's death was encompassed is for the moment a side issue. The vital fact remains that Leathley and yourself were jointly implicated and jointly culpable.

"In such circumstances neither man could accuse the other. On your part you forbade Leathley any further familiarity with you. You allowed him to carry on his eternally satisfactory pursuit of wild-fowling for gems but

otherwise cut him out of your scheme of life. Yet you were afraid of him; for thirty years you have lived in dread and fear for your life because of him—hence the barred chimney; the secretly opening study door; the solid roofings, window framings and floors.

"Whenever he came for his wild fowl—every November—you found it incumbent on yourself to keep indoors. Only when you had assured yourself, each year, that he had left the district did you venture outdoors.

"At that I halt, for nought more remains to be discussed on my part, save the co-incidental attempt on your life which receding on John Barnaby, and as you are a veritable artist in crime—he attempt-

name in your presence, Thorrold. I had offered her my love, as she had long known, before we met—as we did meet—.. you—understand?"

* * *

Shortly after Magerison had finished speaking, Thorrold told his side of the story, and the last cord of the mystery of Hound's Pasture was broken.

It appeared that Magerison's carefully arranged mass of conjecture and actual evidence was correct in each tiniest particular. Thorrold admitted so much at the outset. And then he told, in flat and sombre tones, of that which took place on that day of fatefulness, thirty years previously.

Leathley had discovered whence the ducks obtained the gems. At that



ALL that these people are asking for is to be allowed to return to their home, and to live in peace. They are refugees, driven from their homelands by the continued disturbances in Kashmir. Photo taken during the investigation by members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to get first hand information on the situation.

ed to kill you by the means by which he lived; by firing a jewel at you—brought to realisation the last hopes of your family, Thorrold.

"For your son, deserted as a child in Ballarat, married in Australia and begot a son and a daughter. These children, your grandchildren, left orphaned when your son and his wife were accidentally drowned some years ago, you took on yourself, secretly, to keep.

"Your brother had not married. There was a lot of explaining to do. John Barnaby Thorrold, your grandson, you relegated to your kitchens as 'John Barnaby'. Dorothy you accepted as your granddaughter—here Magerison flushed and became awkward before becoming momentarily silent—"but never countered the local gossip and underground scandal which accounted her an—illegitimate.

"That is why I—I offered her my

time, it must be remembered, Thorrold and the Australian were closely in league; their ways were, seemingly inevitably linked together. Leathley had discovered a cavernous opening, shrouded well by tamarisks and sea shore "tea shrubs", from which a stream of water issued. Here the ducks gorged; here the gems were picked from mud and marl. Thorrold and Leathley, greatly daring (for, to say the least the adventure, was hazardous entered this tunnel. They discovered that they had approached the old lead mines' galleries under-running Hound's Pasture and the Priory from the sea shore.

Leathley was armed that day by a big 10-bore wildfowling gun; Thorrold, by a blow-pipe and a poisoned dart, instruments of deathly intent brought by him from some South Sea land which he had known.

They came on the fated elder Thor-

rold in the cavern. The unfortunate man was seated, just as Magerison had found his mummy, entering details of the treasure piled before him, in his diary.

"This", Leathley had said, "was the greatest opportunity for destroying the owner of Thorroldan that ever would be afforded."

Mac with the lust of killing, Thorrold raised the deadly tube to his lips and blew the dart at his brother; it embedded itself deeply in the neck of the victim. With a start of agony the elder Thorrold made to turn about. Leathley's 10-bore wildly discharged sent two loads of shot flying at the elder brother's head.

And then came a mighty thunder under the earth. Beams shrieked and crashed to their fall; rock splintered and moaned as it disintegrated all about them. Headless, wild, and almost deafened, Leathley and Thorrold, flinging away their strangely dissimilar weapons, fled along the ways by which they had entered. About them the spar of the old galleries smashed in ribbons of glinting dust; the roof of the gallery bulged and fell, the very ground beneath their feet heaved .. miraculous was their escape.

For reaching the shore end of the tunnel just in time, they gazed haggard and bewildered on the devastation they had escaped from—and had caused. As they stood cheerfully in their inmost souls, they stood hard the roaring and grumbling earth beneath the hill going down in utter ruin. What had been a cave was now a mound of earth from under which a thin stream of water, draining from some hidden spring in the mines, still trickled. The tamarisks and tea-shrubs had gone down to tangled destruction; and sand, falling from the shaken banks, was covering all the heap with gently slipping streams of its substance, disguising all, rendering newly-made havoc as an olden thing.

The discharge of Leathley's big gun had so disturbed the equable atmosphere of the tunnel as to cause this collapse to take place. Both men, believing each other a murderer, fled from the scene as ants fly from the wreck of their hills.

And then Magerison played his trump card: neither man directly caused Thorrold the elder to die!

Carefully he questioned Thorrold about his "deadly" poisoned dart. It had come from the Polynesian Islands; it had been poisoned by the natives by being inserted in a decaying human corpse. Just as the prick of a lancet at a post-mortem will destroy a doctor's life, so with this kind of dart when newly impregnated. But, as Magerison was careful to point out, all the power for destruction had gone from off the dart what time Thorrold had kept it in his possession! Certainly the doomed brother had felt its agonising sting as it sank in his flesh, but it could not have killed him! At the very worst, it could only have caused him considerable but closely confined blood poisoning—at least an attack of boils on the neck! Thorrold listened believed, and was confounded.

As for Leathley's shots—they had missed their mark. Had this not been the case the dual charge of lead, at such a short range, would have riven head from body, or the body as under.

The elder brother, Magerison stated, was killed instantly by the sudden flooding of the chamber in which he sat, by gas!

Lead bearing spar (galena) is tremendously productive of certain deathly gases when acted on by water. Centuries of sealing had allowed these potent vapours to lurk on the peaty floor of the galleries. In effect, when Thorrold and Leathley (as in the case of Magerison and Dorothy) had traversed the tunnels, the heavy gasses, fallen to the floor, hung sluggishly about their feet. Their height allowed of their breathing the pure air, inlet from the rift in Hound's Pasture; death was about their heels.

The blast of Leathley's discharge by concussion brought down the roof and walls of the gallery in which they had moved; that blast had flooded the natural chamber in which Thorrold the elder sat, with poison: he died from its effects. So it came about that the joint action of the damp peat under him, and the heavy vapour surrounding him, mummified his body. That self-same gas—driven along the tunnel leading to the study—made to roll away from the earth by the heat of Dorothy's bonfire and that of Magerison's torches, had percolated to the sealed study of Thorroldan Priory to cause Thorrold Igod and Magerison in turn to succumb to it. Had not Dorothy reached and opened the door, instinctively realising what had occurred fatal effects most assuredly would have followed.

For thirty years Leathley and Moresby Thorrold, believing the body of the "murdered" man to be buried beneath that fallen stone, were held in leash by the fear of their "crime". Their warfare now became a thing apart; its ending came with Magerison's appearance.

Continued On Page 21



My Fight Against Cancer

Late in January, 1945, after a spell of overwork at my typewriter I felt a sudden pain in my right thigh. A day or two later I began to limp.

In the absence of my regular doctor, who was in the Pacific, I had been going to another man. When I showed him the place where the pain had shot through, he said it was the sartorius muscle. Whatever tenderness there had disappeared, so he took a blood test.

A pedigraph showed my feet in excellent condition. He then sent me to the New York Hospital for an X-ray of my hip. This he said was entirely negative and suggested a little physiotherapy could do no harm.

Flashing Red Light

I went to a well-known physiotherapist. Inside my thigh he soon found a sensitive spot and said I was suffering from an inflammation of the anterior crural nerve. Nature was flashing a red light. Diathermy and Swedish massage did little and, on his advice I went to the seaside in June, 1945, staying in the sun all day, bathing morning and afternoon.

I improved rapidly and by the end of August my limp had disappeared. On my return to New York I had to do a lot of walking. The lameness returned and became more pronounced. I went back to the physiotherapist but despite all his efforts my conditions showed no improvement, my limp got steadily worse and at the end of September, I had to use a cane to walk.

In November, 1945, I developed bronchopneumonia, lost 14 pounds and was left very weak. The nerve condition in my right leg grew rapidly worse, considerable atrophy of the muscles set in and my right thigh wasted away.

In January, 1946, my own doctor returned from the Navy. He took me to an orthopaedist. The specialist had X-rays taken of my hip and told me they showed a distinct degeneration of the pelvis, probably of syphilitic origin. He sent me to a neurologist who reported back to the specialist there was no trace of syphilis.

Hip Called Fragile

Another set of X-rays showed no trace of tuberculosis. I was told the condition of the explosive would grow steadily worse and serious trouble with the diseased bone was to be feared.

Nothing could be done for me and physiotherapy would not help. I was warned especially about stepping off curbs as my hip was very fragile and might break.

Now, walking only two or three blocks was quite a strain, and I bought myself a couple of stout canes. Two weeks later the specialist advised me to go to the clinic of Memorial Hospital to see if their radioactive treatment could do anything for me.

On July 1, I told the attendant there I wanted a consultation with their head bone man, who read my case history and looked at the X-rays. Just then another doctor came in and a brief introduction followed.

"This is my assistant, He will look after you".

I shook hands with a younger man, who took me into an adjoining surgery and examined me. He took samples of my blood and sent me to the X-ray department telling me to come back and see him in a week's time.

WARNING SIGNS FLASH

Limp And Lump Lead To Doctor Whose Tone Says 'You Have It'

"Impressive to Astonishing" results have been achieved in treating cancer with Radio-active isotopes, says a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. Both terms apply also to the Dramatic first-person book written by Henry Noble Hall, veteran Newspaperman, on his experiences as "guinea-pig" for the treatment. Here is the first of five absorbing articles into which the book has been condensed.

BY HENRY NOBLE HALL

On July 8 he showed me on the X-rays what rapid progress the degeneration of the pelvis had made. I asked him if it was curable.

Optimistic Answer

"In this hospital we don't admit anything is incurable," he said.

He had me fitted for crutches, told me I should have to be hospitalized for a few days and said I would be notified as soon as a bed was available.

As a newspaperman I had had a lot to do with doctors and hospitals, so there was no doubt in my mind that my condition was far more serious than I had imagined. When I got home I called a lawyer friend and told him I wanted to make a short will in favour of my wife.

On Wednesday he telephoned me to say that he would drop in about six. When he rang the bell, I hastened to the door on my crutches caught the end of one of them in the claw-foot of a sofa, and went head over heels, breaking my hip.

From the very moment I fell, while I was still lying on the floor, I felt my number was not up. I knew I would get well.

My confidence was not shared by the doctor who had taken me to the specialist. I could read his thought like a book. He was convinced that the broken hip would never heal, and although he did not say anything, he felt my case was hopeless.

It was six weary long days before Memorial Hospital telephoned to say they had a bed. I entered the hospital on July 17, 1946, I would be 74 in December.

The following morning, the doctor who had put me on crutches was standing with several other doctors at my bed. I was placed in a Russell traction. I was warned not to move.

Little did I dream at the time I was to lie on that bed for 79 days.

In Bed 79 Days

On the second or third day, a number of distinguished physicians accompanied my man on his morning round. He showed them a lump in my throat I had always taken for my thyroid gland.

One after another felt it and I was asked to swallow. My doctor pointed out how this malignant growth had deflected my windpipe. It was about two inches by one and a quarter as hard as Pharaoh's heart and shaped like an egg.

After a trip to the radiological department, one day, where my hip was

exposed to high voltage X-rays, my doctor said:

"That ought to help the bone to knit". Now he was going to perform a biopsy. He wanted samples of the diseased bone for microscopical examination.

A couple of days after the biopsy, as I was lying half asleep in bed, I felt his hand upon my throat and then on my hip. He said:

"It's all one thing. This and that go together".

As a reporter I had never been bashful about asking questions. So I came back with:

"Is it cancer?"

"May be, may be," was his reply.

Journalist As Human Guinea Pig

Henry Noble Hall has spent more than 55 years describing in type the great events and people of the world.

But it remained for the American, British and French journalist to write a first person story about one of the greatest steps forward in medical history.

At 75, Mr. Hall tells his own experience and the miracle of atomic energy that in two years of treatment restored him again to an active life.

In "My Fight against Cancer," Mr. Hall tells how, when doctors despaired of saving his life, he was treated with radio-iodine for cancer of the thyroid, and then went back to the hospital as a human guinea pig to test the value of science's latest weapons against disease which long has been "incurable".

His book, an absorbing document written from the nontechnical, patient's point of view, has been condensed into five articles.

but there was nothing non-committal about the tone. It was as if he had shouted:

"You bet your life, it's cancer".

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KANDYAN DANCERS

Kandyan Dancing is certainly of pre-Buddhist origin, which makes it at least 2400 years old. It is historically a hereditary profession, practised by the families of the present exponents for over 1000 years. The original families were presented with lands in perpetuity by the Kandyan Kings who first sponsored the Peranera, on condition that each generation should train its males in the traditional dance and ritual observed at this annual procession, when the Relics of Lord Buddha are carried around the Lake at Kandy.

THE PEASANT STRAIN

It has therefore happened that the Kandyan Dancers have been landed villagers — with a vocabulary of folk-dancing second to none in the world. The life of the village and the surrounding jungle has been their fundamental source of inspiration and material for interpretation. From this background comes a live vigour and realism which can seldom be seen on a stage. The peasant origin is also reflected in the simplicity of their music — a single drum provides all the accompaniment that is needed, but its rhythms are of astonishing variety.

The analytical critic will next observe the kingly flavour of the performance — a formality and magnificance which could only be maintained by those who had for generations to entertain at Court. This is reflected obviously in the ornate dresses, and more subtly in the themes of some of the dances, which show how these official performers were used not only to flatter and amuse the Kings, but also to communicate the royal wishes to the people. It is believed that this use of dancing and mime as a technique of persuasion and propaganda is unique.

RITUAL AND WORSHIP

Common to all oriental dancing is the religious flavour. The animism



Mr. N. M. Somadasa, son of Guru Guneya, the well-known Kandyan dancer in the "Dance of Adoration."

of the aboriginal Veddahs has clung to the people, while the purest of Buddhism, with its complete rejection of and understandable god has become their dominant faith.

The Sinhalese holds that "it is profitless to speculate on the nature or origins of god" — yet his intellectual hospitality has welcomed the Hindu Pantheon and Christianity has flourished in the Island.

It is very difficult to describe how this richness of religious experience has developed from apparently conflicting attitudes towards the Divine. Perhaps nothing expresses the compromise so

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RAJPUTANA ON THE EVE OF MERGER

By Pandit Chandradhar Issar

SITUATED as it is in the north-western part of India, Rajputana has figured quite prominently ever since the days of partition. It occupies a strategically important place in the geographical set-up of the country. Its close proximity to the sister dominion presents varied problems of defence which demand cool and thoughtful consideration at the hands of a statesman. History abounds in instances where seeds of mutual animosity and friction arising out of unsolved defence and frontier problems have involved the nation on either side with never-ending conflagrations.

Mutual understanding and co-operation over problems of common concern is an essential condition for the ultimate well-being of two nations separated by geographical boundaries. And for such an understanding, it is most necessary that the area that is so adjacent to the sister dominion should have an efficient administrative set-up. Rajputana which has fortunately this unique distinction of fostering and promoting the goodwill of the two dominions should naturally be in a position to assert itself both in the political and economic spheres.

With an area of over one lakh and thirty-five thousand square miles and aggregate population of over a crore and forty two lakhs, Rajputana has a gross income of about fifteen crores. There are 10 cities and towns and nearly over 30,000 villages in the whole of Rajputana. Primitive modes of transport such as camels which carry persons and merchandise through the vast arid desert, have little use for the scanty road system of all kinds which has a total distance of only eleven thousand miles. Railway transport takes an aggregate total of two thousand miles in all.

The four big States that figured in Rajputana are Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur. Jaisalmer which is situated in the remote west is sparsely populated and is at present administered by the Central Government.

Greater Rajasthan

With the question of the unification of all these States into a single consolidated unit to be called the Greater Rajasthan, many changes for the better are expected. Old primitive traditions which have taken their roots in the soil rendering the people thoroughly backward and stagnant will come to be scrapped out completely. The system of slavery which smacks of medieval autocracy together with other lamentable and degrading social and political customs which fail to recognise even the ordinary and fundamental human rights would no doubt be abolished. The system of Jagirs according to which most of the land in Rajputana is being held by the Rajputs who in many ways ruthlessly exploit the tenant would surely see an end of its existence. In fact the question of integration of the States would level up many vexing and knotty problems.

The industrial set up of the various States in Rajputana has been far from satisfactory. For such a vast area, it is unfortunate that there has been no industrialisation in any sense of the term. But with the integration of the States, vast resources could easily be exploited.

Mineral Deposits

Rajputana is essentially well situated as regards its mineral deposits. It is unique that it has been found to be the only place which abounds in certain types of minerals in the whole of India. And among the Rajputana States, Bikaner is the only place which could boast of coal. Jaipur abounds in iron, zinc and copper, while lead is found in Ajmer. Besides these important minerals which are found in these States, there are other minor

but extremely useful varieties which exist in other smaller States and which require full and planned exploitation. Sandstone which is found in Jodhpur Bikaner, Jaipur, Dewar and Kolah and limestone and marble which also exist side by side in other parts of Rajputana are extensively used in the erection of majestic and imposing buildings which we witness in many of the States. Mica which is an important mineral is mined around Ajmer and Udaipur. Tin is also found in Udaipur. If proper prospecting is undertaken oil is almost certain to be obtained somewhere in Bikaner because of indications in this direction near the coal mines. With such a rich mineral wealth, Rajputana presents immense potentialities for rapid industrialisation. No commendable steps have unfortunately been taken so far by the respective States to exploit these latent resources. The new Union that is coming into being is bound to develop these resources to the fullest extent.

Greatest Handicap

Although the soil of Rajputana is sandy and undulating it can be used as good centre of production. This is the case mostly with all desert areas and Rajputana forms no exception to the general rule. The greatest handicap, however, is scanty rainfall and lack of any means of artificial irrigation. For such a vast tract of land, Nature is indeed partial when she showers only an average annual rainfall of 26" with a minimum of 6 to 10" in vast areas. But as has been remarked already, given moisture, the land is definitely assured of growing good crops. For example the yields in years of exceptionally good rainfall have indeed been remarkable in certain areas. It is, however, possible to introduce canal irrigation in certain parts of the State since some areas are eminently suited for the purpose. This will be a great advantage to the new set-up which could easily settle agricultural population in such of those areas which present potential possibilities for canal irrigation. Indirectly this will eliminate famines which occur so frequently in most of the States of Rajputana.

Rajputana has no natural fresh water lakes or conspicuously any big rivers. But with the completion of Bakhra Dam, the entire State will become revolutionalised and enormous units of cheap power will be at its disposal to run factories and industries. Many millions of acres now lying waste and sandy will be benefited thousand fold by the Bhakra Project



Radio Sports Club

THE first broadcast of the new British Broadcasting Corporation programme called "Radio Sports Club" which has as its object the coaching and training of young people in all sports. Walter Winterbottom, who is director of coaching for the Football Association, is seen coaching young men in the best way to play football. The broadcast comes each week from the Peckham Centre in London, and Howard Marshall is the host. Three or four different sports are dealt with each week, and experts are invited to coach club members at the microphone. Sometimes Marshall receives a little coaching too, when the sport is one he plays himself.

Banking facilities constitute the most essential pre-requisite for any large scale industrial development. In many of the States a drive for educating the people, especially the commercial class, in the fullest use of banking and credit facilities is already under contemplation and such of those experiments which have already been put into effect have only proved what benefit would result if they are undertaken on a provincial basis after the whole integration of States comes into being.

An essential condition precedent for a successful working of all the schemes behind such an integrated Union is the men who ultimately wield the administrative set-up. It has been an established fact now for many years that the men at the helm of affairs in most of the major States of Rajputana have all been tried veteran administrators. For example Jaipur owes its present day splendour to the two famous doyens—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari and Sir Mirza Ismail—who have given their best unflinchingly in their long career of administration and made Jaipur what it is today.

Era Of Plenty And Prosperity

They have not only adorned the city but also bestowed it with a remarkable and efficient administrative set-up. Similarly Jodhpur has had the good fortune to have one of the most efficient and senior civilian administrator as its Dewan in Mr. C. S. Venkatachar whose record of service in the Indian Union has established a unique reputation for his clear vision and farsightedness. He has set his indelible impress not only in Jodhpur but also in Bikaner whose administration he took over recently. During the initial stages of the integration when many problems require careful consideration, it is imperative that the administration of the Union should vest in capable hands. It is certain that the new set-up which will have its foundations stabilised by these men of reputation and integrity would embark on an era of plenty and prosperity. The consolidation scheme is bound to provide trade and commerce with a unified policy of tariff and customs. This would benefit the greater interests of the country. Eventually what a democratic set-up of a State demands is the largest good of the largest number.

Potential Source Of Wealth

Commercially also Rajputana presents lot of scope for development. Many of the major States such as Bikaner, Jaipur and Jodhpur have made some progress in this direction and a few small and large scale industries have been set up with their respective Governments financially affording some facilities. The Marwari class whose business acumen and trade interests are proverbial have established valuable commercial interests outside the State. This is a potential source of wealth which requires to be further exploited within a small radius of a few miles, we notice quite a good number of these wealthy magnates. Added to this, almost all the major States in Rajputana could boast of a well knit Banking Organisation.

According to such an administration, the average man would be benefited all round. More than this, there is a moral responsibility on the part of the Union Government behind such an integrated system of Government. The Union Government under which the system would work, will look after multi-purpose schemes and come forward to tap latent resources. Any separate administration would not be able to expend such large sums of money towards industrialisation.

The common man expects great benefits by this integration and it is hoped that the dream which the people of Rajputana have been visualising all these days is coming true to be realised.



IN an effort to find a settlement of the troubles in Kashmir, an on-the-spot investigating is being carried out by members of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan. Members of the Commission are seen obtaining first hand information from the local residents.

EARNING 700 DOLLARS A SECOND *By Joe Louis*

MAX Schmeling set me back almost to where I started when he beat me in our first fight in the Yankee Stadium in June in 1938. I wasn't but 22 then, guess that night was the worst I never had, cutting before and since.

There has been a lot of talk and a lot of guessing about what happened to me that night. All the odds were on me and I figured to win easy, but that Schmeling took me bad.

Mr. Roxborough blames it partly on the way we run our training camp for the fight. We switched from Pompton Lakes to Lake to Lakewood for the training. We ran it kind of loose, because we didn't figure this Schmeling would be much. Marva came down and stayed a few days. We kept late hours.

We had a "hot seat" in the hotel, a heavy chair wired to shock anybody who sat in it, and Mushky Jackson would get strangers to sit in it and we would turn on the juice. I got big laughs out of that.

Took Up Playing Golf

That was the year I took up golf. Hype Igoe of The Journal and Walt Stewart of The World-Telegram broke me into it. Mr. Roxborough said that had more to do with my losing the Schmeling fight than anything else. He said the timing in golf is different. He says to use different muscles and you lose speed, and that golf arrives a man out last because it takes him out in the sun.

I never gave in to that argument. I say how about Jim McLarnin when he was welter champ; didn't he play golf all the while he held his title? I don't argue about it with Mr. Roxborough anymore but I don't like to say anything to hurt golf. It's my best game now.

In all my fights I got hit more with rights than with lefts. Chappie worked on that but it stayed my weak point. Chappie said that's the way it is, even with the greatest boxers. He told me there never was a better boxer than Joe Gans and Joe had his weakness and he got hit over and over.

That's what Schmeling figured out. He kept throwing rights. Something about his style that night I couldn't make out. I tried for his jaw, but he held me off with his left.

He could hit. I opened a cut under his eye with a left in the fourth, but he fetched me a right on the chin that like to broke my jaw. Before I could shake it off he landed one more. I went down and I couldn't clear my head. When I got back on my feet my ears rang. My jaw raised like yeast dough.

Face Badly Swollen

Chappie told me to keep my guard higher after that. It didn't help. Schmeling got hard rights to my face all the time, and my face swelled and I couldn't see so good. That was the only time that ever happened in all my fighting.

In the fifth he smashed a right to my jaw after the bell rang and my guard was down. The right put me on the floor again. My head wouldn't come clear, and I couldn't hardly keep my eyes open. He finished me in the 12th.

Chappie had told me to forget about Schmeling's head, and to work on his body, but I could hardly tell where my punches were landing. He put me out with more hard rights and when the referee counted it came to me like through water. Chappie's voice tried to come to me, but it was like a train run over it and thinned it. It was only a ghost's voice.

I didn't know it then but Marva saw it all. She wasn't supposed to, but she came in with a woman writer she got very sick and she wanted to get out but this woman writer kept taking to her to stay on and she did. She says for a long time after that, it was in her nightmares—seeing me on the floor with my face swelled out and my eyes closed, and hearing Schmeling's right hitting harder and harder.

Buried In Ice Packs

When I really came to in our hotel Chappie stood over me. They had my head and my eyes all buried in ice packs. Somebody said my head looked like a watermelon; that's big.

I could hardly talk with my lips puffed, but I told Mr. Roxborough, "This was my fault. If I'd done like you said, this wouldn't be." I promised I wouldn't golf again when I was training or go against what he said for me to do.

Chappie and me talked a lot about it, too. We fixed to work hard on how to block a right. They let me go back to my mother's in Detroit. She fed me

good and took on ever me like I was a boy again, and when I was right, me and Marva had a lot and fun out in the country and I came back to shape.

Early in July I left Marva to go to Pompton Lakes to train for a fight with Jack Sharkey in August in Yankee Stadium. I used a lot of sparring partners working out Chappie's scheme to stop high rights.

On the night of the fight when I went out for the first round, Chappie said Sharkey would try to work me like Schmeling did. He said for me to box until I found a good opening. That's what I did.

Sharkey "A Game Fighter"

I knocked Sharkey down with a hard right in the second. After he got up I boxed a while for another opening, and knocked him down again. He tried long rights on me, but Chappie had trained me for that. He kept missing. I knocked him out in the third. That Sharkey was a game fighter.

A month later I went on against Al Ettore in Philadelphia. That was my

something tricky. We didn't know what it would be.

Just before the fight Johnston came to my dressing room. He started an argument about my bandages. He wanted to get me worked up, only I don't work up. I'm no worry-head. But it came out, right in the first round what Johnston had up his sleeve.

Pastor wouldn't stand up to fight. He just ran a race. I couldn't hit him because he wouldn't stay put. Chappie got burned up. He said for me to pin Pastor in a corner. I couldn't do it. He stayed the 10 rounds.

I always felt about that fight. It shamed me. Mike Johnston knew it would.

Less than a month after that I fought Natie Brown again in Kansas City. I knocked him out in four rounds.

Schmeling Refuses Bout

After Max Schmeling beat me he went back to Germany with a contract to fight Jimmy Braddock over here for the heavyweight championship. When he came back to the U.S. in 1937, Mr. Roxborough tried to get him to give me a return, but Schmeling said "No."



DANNY O'SULLIVAN, South Eastern Area, Bantamweight champion, outpointed JACKIE PATERSON, Bantamweight champion of Great Britain and the Empire, in an eight round contest at the Royal Albert Hall recently.

best fight. I had everything that night. It was like I was doing a fight for a movie—just set up. I told Chappie before the fight, "I'll get him before the sixth." I put him out in the fifth.

I felt good that night, like I never felt before. Some writers thought Schmeling had beat the heart out of me, but they were wrong.

I don't think I was ever better than at about that time. Chappie had got me so I was hard to hit. I had enough raising experience to figure out what any man was up to. I had real confidence.

I beat Jorge Brescia in the Hippodrome on October 9, 1936, in three rounds. I went around the country on exhibition, and I knocked out four fighters in South Bend and New Orleans, all inside three rounds. On December 14 in Cleveland Stadium I knocked out Eddie Simms in 26 seconds. He was a good fighter, and a righttander.

Got \$700 A Second

I got dol. 20,000 for the Simms fight. Mr. Roxborough and the sports writers figure my pay was better than dol. 700 a second. I beat four more fighters in one and two rounds. In exhibition bouts. Then they signed me to fight Bob Pastor in Madison Square Garden on January 29, 1937.

Jimmy Johnston of the Garden backed Pastor. Because Johnston and Mike Jacobs were fighting to control boxing, our side figured he might try

no good, because it was one-sided. It tried Braddock up but not the Garden. I don't know the fine points, but higher-up courts said the same thing.

When Mr. Jacobs heard that, he made a deal with Mr. Gould and Jim Braddock. They worked it out that Braddock would fight me. If he lost, he and Mr. Gould would get 10 p.c. of all of Mike Jacobs' profits from heavyweight fights for 10 years.

That's where the talk started that Jim Braddock owned a piece of me, he never did. His 10 per cent cut was out of Mike Jacobs' promotion money, not out of mine.

After the courts ruled against the Garden contract with Braddock, Mr. Roxborough and Mike Jacobs went to the Attorney General in Chicago and to the Illinois Athletic Commission and got an okay for a fight for the title between me and Jim Braddock. They set it for June 22 in Comiskey Park in Chicago.

Mr. Roxborough and Julian Black got my training outfit together. They moved us to Kenosha on Lake Michigan the second week in May.

Max Schmeling went on with his training for his fight with Braddock, figuring he might get a legal decision anyway. But this fight was never held even though the tickets had been printed. That's what they called the "Phantom Fight."

Worked Harder Than Ever

Mr. Roxborough, Julian Black, Chappie and the sparring partners called me "Champ" from when I first started pro, but this was my first real shot at a title. I worked harder for it than for any fight I remember.

Chappie got me up at 5 o'clock every morning for six weeks and I would do 10 miles on the road when the sun was hardly up. Chappie and Sergeant Carl Nelson, a Chicago policeman, rode behind me in a car. When I came off the run I would go back to bed and get up for breakfast around 10 or 11 o'clock.

I had a big string of sparring partners and I would work out with them. They brought in Harry Lenny, a special boxing teacher, to show me how to get away from a right. That was Damon Runyon's idea.

I would knock off around 5 o'clock, have supper and talk and loaf until 9 o'clock. Then bed and a full eight hours' sleep. I came around fine. I weighed in the day of the fight at 197 1/4 just like I figured to do.

Early in the first round of that right Braddock put a right to my jaw and took me off my feet. It didn't hurt much. It didn't he could put me away right then. He pushed me to the ropes and round ended there.

Not Allowed To Talk

When I came back to my corner, Chappie like to chewed my head off. He said, "What's the idea gettin' off the floor without takin' a count? You should have stayed down for nine like I always told you." He wouldn't let me talk. He said, "Once you're down you can't get up so fact the crowd won't know you WAS down."

Braddock carried the fight to me again in the second, but I got in three hard ones. I rocked him good. It made him a little wild and he punched almost blind I landed some hard ones in the third and I saw him weaken some but he hit me a bad body punch.

I opened his lip and I got some more hard rights to his face, but he stood up to them. He's a tough fighter with a solid punch, that Braddock.

He stayed with me long after I figured he could. I tried to put him out in the first, then the sixth and the seventh. He wobbled, but kept coming at me and I couldn't put the finisher on him. In the eighth he came wide open, because his arms were gone and his legs too.

Out For The Kill

I laid it solid, with all my body, on the right side of his face, and his face split open. He fell in a face-down dive. That made me heavyweight champion.

People figure that was my biggest thrill, beating Braddock for the title, but it was no different to me from winning any other fight. I don't remember no special feeling. I just felt good.

In fact I didn't get as big a kick out of it as I did when I stood in a New York ring for the first time—in my Camera fight.

By the time I came to the title fight I was used to big crowds. Maybe it

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Courts Uphold Jacobs

Mr. Jacobs went to law about it. A judge in New Jersey ruled that the Garden contract with Braddock was

The achievements of American Negroes in the field of scientific research are unique by themselves. They had to overcome great handicaps to get any education at all. Theirs is a story of a grim struggle against one of the world's greatest odds—colour prejudice. In the memory of man will live for ever the magnificent example of those who rose.

FROM SONS OF SLAVES TO FATHERS OF SCIENCE

By Bernard Fonseca



Dr. George Washington Carver. Born a slave, before his death he became one of the greatest and most famous scientists in the world. — I.P.F.

But of equal interest to us in India and of even more significance, are the achievements of negroes in the field of scientific research and the practical application of the results of that research to improve the lot of mankind, and of their fellow negroes.

To appreciate their work fully it has to be borne in mind that negro scientists of today are the sons and grandsons of men and women who were bought and sold as slaves. They had to overcome incredible handicaps to get any education at all. This struggle is reflected in their subsequent careers. They almost all work along lines directly calculated to help humanity and their own folk — to make discoveries useful for other things besides the writing of academic treatises.

Their people suffer from many of the ills which we find among our own ryots: primitive farming, onecrop tillage, poverty and general backwardness. Although one of the three great negroes referred to in this article specialised in a medical research problem and won fame as a result of his solution of it, the other two helped farmers in the Southern States of the U.S.A. towards better farming and the improvement of their lot in every way.

Kidnapped

Only five years ago there passed away the great scientist, George Washington Carver, perhaps the most famous chemurgist in the world. Chemurgy is the branch of chemistry which aims at using raw materials, particularly farm produce, for industrial purposes.

He was born, about 80 years ago the son of a slave on a farm. When he was six months old, he and his parents were kidnapped by raiders and, Moses Carver, the farmer who owned the family was only able to rescue him in exchange for a horse and he lost sight of his mother and father altogether.

The lad took the name of his foster parents, who, as it so happened, fell on hard times and could not afford for him more than the most elementary education. So he set about obtaining one on his own and paid for his education by washing clothes. Rejected by the Iowa University because he was a negro, he worked and saved money for a year and joined the Simpson College at Indianola, doing the laundry of his fellow students and acting as a part-time domestic servant to pay his way through the three year course. His intention was to become an artist, a profession for which he showed great promise. Even during his student days his pictures were accepted by internationally famous salons. Then came a dramatic change in his life. He began to wonder whether he could serve his people better in some other way than by painting pictures. He eventually decided that he could best help the poor share-croppers who formed the bulk of the negro population by teaching them how to farm their land better. So he joined the Iowa State College and in 1894 took a degree in agriculture — from first to last, having paid all his expenses by the sweat of his brow.

Takes To Research

A year or two later he was selected by Booker T. Washington to do research in the Tuskegee Institute which had been formed by him to improve the lot of the negroes. This gave Carver his great chance to help his backward people and at Tuskegee he stayed for nearly half a century, resisting the

ONE HEARS a great deal of the achievements of American Negroes in the different fields of sport. Coloured singers and dancers receive a considerable amount of publicity and some of the dance forms evolved by them, have achieved a considerable degree of popularity throughout the world.

most tempting offers that could come the way of any scientist, because he preferred to work for those who had the greatest need of him.

To start his first laboratory, he used beakers made by cutting the tops off old bottles, an alcohol lamp improvised from an old ink bottle with a wick made by himself and a heater improvised from an old lantern. He was given an experimental farm of 16 acres of the worst land in Alabama, and within the year it was working at a profit.

However, it was his work on the uses of the ground-nut that made him world famous. He discovered how to make about 300 products from this humble plant ranging from peanut butter and cheese, to oils, dyes, lard (a substance equivalent to our own vanaspathi) and printer's ink. Our beloved Mahatma had, in fact, sent an emissary to him, to ask how the groundnut could be used to improve the nation's diet and assist its industrialisation. From wood shavings he made synthetic marble and from the sweet potato alone he made over a hundred different articles. He encouraged negro farmers to take up vegetable gardening and improve their diet. Even the very soil was not left

raise farming standards, especially among the coloured people. And today, if Georgia has got out of the rut of one-crop farming — the one crop being cotton — much of the credit must go to O'Neal. In 1914 eighty per cent of the negroes' meagre incomes came from cotton. Now the average incomes is four times as great and only 10 per cent of it comes from cotton. Thirty years ago no more than 8 per cent of the negro families owned their own homes. Today that number is well over 60 per cent.

He showed the boys how to rear pigs and grow corn and the girls how to raise chickens. He induced the more enterprising to exhibit their produce in their front porches on Saturdays and out of this idea there developed a Ham and Egg show, which is one of the best agricultural fairs of the Southern states. By stimulating friendly rivalry he worked wonders among the farming folk. For each community in a particular area, he appointed a key farmer to show the way to others. These key farmers are one and all men with progressive ideas who have their own land and use machinery to get the most out of the soil. Here is an



GENERAL De Gaulle made his second demand in recent months for a general election in France when he addressed a national Congress of the French Peoples' Party at Lille over the week-end. Any attempt by the Government to postpone the election would make it necessary to "drive out usurpers" he declared. Standing in his car, the General is seen outstretching his hands to the people during his drive round the city.

alone and he showed his people how to make pottery and from the multi-coloured clay, paints, which he used for his own exhibition paintings — which never ceased to be his hobby.

One of Carver's most apt pupils was a man whose parents, like Carver's, were both slaves by birth. Otis O'Neal was born on a plantation and after some schooling and a short period in an industrial school, he heard of the Tuskegee Institute and decided to make his way there. He was allowed to sleep on a cot in Carver's office and not only used to sweep it out and run errands for his mentor, but learn a great deal during his stay at the Institute.

When his course was over, he asked Carver what he should do. Carver advised him to go back to his own folk and show them how to make a better living from the soil. In 1914 he became one of the first negro county farm agents with an area that was nearly 60 per cent negro.

An Idea That Worked

Since then, and for more than three decades, he has tramped from farm to farm on foot, doing all he can to

example that might well be copied in India.

Though he went back to Tuskegee and obtained a degree in his spare time, O'Neal resisted the suggestion that he should become a professor there. His work was among the farmers, translating the results of research into practice. And how effective his ideals were can be seen by the fact that his ideas have been copied by colleagues in other areas.

A younger scientist is Percy L. Julian who is a great figure in American chemistry and the grandson of an Alabama slave. His great grandmother had once created speed records for cotton-picking. His grandfather had been caught by his master learning to write and had had two of his fingers cut off to put him in his place. His father, however managed to set a high standard for his own son and gave him the best education he could possibly afford. In 1920 Percy graduated at the head of his class.

Phenomenal Progress

For a time he was forced to teach in a Southern university but his mind was still set on higher research in chemistry. With the backing of his old



Another who has conquered the handicap of a dark skin in a land ruled by whites, is Dr. Percy L. Julian, famous as the originator of a method of obtaining male and female hormones from soya beans. — I.P.F.

Dean, Professor Blanchard, he got a fellowship at Harvard. There he made phenomenal progress, getting his master's degree in one year and topping the list in spite of the fact that he was working his way through college.

Difficulties inevitably beset his path, but he would not give in and after spending some years in minor fellowships at Harvard, and later in a college for negroes and as head of the chemistry department in the Howard University, Washington, he was able to go to Vienna with the help of a wealthy classmate and there he was able to study under Ernest Spath.

On his return to the Howard University, with a doctorate in organic chemistry, he made some notable experiments in the manufacture of synthetic drugs which won him plaudits from all over Europe and America.

Julian's greatest discovery, however, was made when he joined the research laboratories of the Glidden Company, makers of varnishes, paints and food products. His task was the study of the soya bean. The first product of commercial importance that he discovered was a protein that not only brought in big profits but also became an important fire-fighting agent during the war.

He then went on to discover a means of securing large quantities of male and female hormones. The male hormone helps men past their prime to continue as vigorous workers for many years, but the second, the female hormone, is even more useful as a means of checking spontaneous abortion which causes the loss of many millions of unborn babies throughout the civilised world. In the past both these hormones were only to be had in very small quantities but the study of the soya bean put Julian on the road to discovering methods of producing them cheaply on a very large scale.

The magnificent example of these sons of slaves will live for ever in the memory of man, for theirs is a story of struggle against one of the world's greatest odds — colour prejudice — in spite of which they have wrested life and hope from the very soil. — I.P.F.

EARNING 700 DOLLARS A SECOND

(Continued from page 5)

was because I figured in my own mind I wouldn't feel a real champ until I got Schameling. That's what I fixed on.

After I got the title any man who wanted a shot at me, he could have it. That's what I figured to do if I got the title, and that's the way it was.

Right after I beat Jim Braddock I took on Tommy Farr who came from England. He stayed the 15 rounds with me when all the writers said he couldn't. I didn't play with Tommy Farr, like some thought, and I didn't cut him up on purpose.

I liked that Tommy Farr. He had guts. He just kept coming, but I knew I had to stop him.

I hurt my right hand on him in the fourth. From then I had to keep left-jabbing. Without my hand unless I had no knockout punch, only cutting-up-punches. The crowd booed me, but a fighter can't stand up there and tell the crowd his hand's hurt.

ASIA IN FERMENT

Victory Of Communism In China Will Upset Balance Of Power

Asia is on the march. The victory of the Communists in China is bound to have far-reaching repercussions on other Asian Countries. In this article appearing in the "World Review", Dorothy Woodman, editor of the "Asian Horizon" traces the background to one of the great crises in history and prophesies that happenings in China will upset the balance of power in the world.

No one who looks at a map of the world can fail to appreciate the significance of Communist victory in China. For the first time in history the geo-political fears of Mackinder look like being realised. The Soviet Union now has complete control of a watching brief in those thousands of miles which stretch from the Elbe to the Amur. Throughout this area Communism has either become the accepted political religion or there is a powerful band of apostles who will find a fertile soil for the seeds of their Marx faith.

We have first to consider why this propaganda has met with such success in Asian countries where society seemed to be static for generations. It has made an appeal to many people who are by no means Communists. People, bound together by religious and ancient cultural ties, have been in a receptive mood to listen to a doctrine that at first might seem alien to them. But Communism was not the first movement to rouse the East from its traditional pattern of life. Nationalism came first and it is still the most potent factor at work in Asia. At the turn of the century, a new spirit was already evident in different forms and with varying tempo throughout the continent. Japan's victory over the great Russian Empire was one red-letter day. The foundation of the Chinese Republic seven years later—in 1911—was another. So much is familiar history.

Leaders Processed In Prison

What is much less familiar is the fact that the heaven of nationalism was already working in other parts of Asia. In India the Congress Party was just developing its machinery of struggle. But two examples which I shall take are little known in this country. The first one is Indo-China where, in 1908, the Revolutionary Party was started. It was violently nationalist and the French suppressed it with great brutality. They had their Devil's Island in the Pacific—the island of Poulo Condore, just off the coast of Indo-China. Wave after wave of political prisoners was condemned to conditions of horror which we now usually associate with Dachau. The last wave was in 1931, following the Yenbay Insurrection. And it is worth while recalling the fact that many of President Ho Chi Minh's Ministers and representatives abroad spent years of imprisonment in Poulo Condore, often in chains and generally in solitary confinement.

The second example of the influence of nationalism is Indonesia. Again at the turn of the century—in 1908—a group of Javanese intellectuals formed a party called Boedi Oetomo (Noble Endeavour) which aimed at improving the people's welfare by legal means.

This was followed by a movement known as Sarikat Islam which was formed primarily to improve the depressed conditions of the batik industry in Java. It was the leading organisation of nationalism for many years. The Dutch also had their prison camps for nationalist leaders, and many of the members of the Republican Government, including President Soekarno and Dr. Sjahrir, spent some years in prison for nationalist activities.

Moscow Inspires

In both these countries, the nationalist movement, as indeed every nationalist movement in the world, gained great inspiration from the Revolution in Russia in 1917. As its success became gradually known in Asia it inspired men and women in India, in Indonesia, in Indo-China and elsewhere, who hoped to see the end of British, Dutch and French rule. But it is essential that we should not fall into the trap of regarding Moscow as the source of nationalism in Asia. Nationalism was born out of the desire of people to free themselves from what they considered to be the oppressive rule of the Western Powers, primarily Britain, France and Holland. It is true that Lenin early recognised the creative, explosive and revolutionary qualities of nationalism. Even before the Revolution, in a speech in which he formulated Communist policy in semi-colonial countries—he was referring particularly to China, Persia and Turkey—he argued that Communists must render determined support to the more revolutionary elements in the bourgeois-democratic movements for national liberation, and assist their rebellion and, if need be, their revolutionary war against the powers that oppress them. After 1917, this idea was put into practice and a special University founded in Moscow where many of the present Communist leaders in Asia had their training. But it was to China that the first important gesture was made. Here the 'bourgeois-democratic movement', as Lenin called it, was most highly developed.

Nationalism And Communism

One of the first statements of foreign policy made by the Soviet Union renounced all special Russian rights and privileges obtained in China in the days of the Tsarist Empire. Revolutionary Russia, in short, began by renouncing the marks of conquest—commercial concessions, special privileges under treaty and the hated right of extra-territoriality—which Tsarist Russia like Britain and other Western Powers, had wrung from the weakness of China. This Soviet gesture was in such marked contrast to the policy



Indignant New Yorkers, outraged at Hungary's Communist version of justice, kneel in the City Hall Plaza, New York, to pray for the deliverance of Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty. More than 1000 people demonstrated in a plea to New York City Mayor, William O'Dwyer to act on their protest. A New York City policeman looks on as people kneel in prayer carrying signs denouncing Stalin and "Communism" throughout the world.

of every other power that the young Chinese nationalists naturally looked to the USSR for leadership.

When the Sino-Soviet Treaty was signed in 1924, full diplomatic relations were restored between Russia and China, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen admitted Chinese Communists into the Kuomintang (or People's Nationalist Party). Soviet military advisers helped Chiang Kai-shek to build up the Whampoa Academy and political advisers led by Borodin remodelled the Kuomintang along the lines of the Communist Party in the USSR. The Russians pressed hard. Some Chinese resented their efforts to control the political life of the country. Others believed that here was an opportunity of developing the revolutionary situation in China in such a way as to complete the Revolution of 1911, which had succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu regime, but which had not changed the basic structure of Chinese society, or altered the internal balance of power. One thing is certain; the seeds were then sown of the struggle between the Kuomintang and the Communists. When Dr. Sun Yat Sen died in 1924, the moderating influence was removed and in 1927 the right-wing of the Kuomintang, led by Chiang Kai-shek, fought the first round of the war. In those days it was British gunboats which went to his rescue; today not even the feminine appeal of Madame Chiang Kai-shek can produce American gunboats in the Yangtze, and if it did, the Communists would not be defeated. For it must be remembered that in those twenty years, between 1927 and 1947, both nationalism and Communism have grown in China. Under the impact of Japanese aggression, the two came together when, in 1937, Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists, after years of struggle, made a National Front.

National Front Cracks

Had the National Front held together, China today might have been a great power in the world, politically progressive, economically stable and culturally the leader of Asia. But the National Front cracked early in 1942 and the most objective observers who were in China from then until the end of the war, tell the same story of a lessening interest in fighting the Japanese—this was left mainly to the Americans—and a growing concern about the war against the Communists. Meanwhile, behind the Kuomintang blockade, the Chinese Communists built up for themselves a well-deserved reputation for good government and integrity in the Liberated Areas at a time when bad government and corruption undermined the Kuomintang. There were, of course, considerable sections of the Kuomintang, who did not approve of Chiang Kai-shek's policy. The critics came mainly from the universities and their weakness lay in the fact that they had no mass basis and no positions of influence in the army. Some of them later formed the Democratic League which, for a short moment in the spring of 1946, was recognised when General Marshall, fully aware of the situation, tried to bring about a common front between the Communists and the Kuomintang. But the right-wing—the C.C. clique in particular—thwarted General Marshall's plans. After the failure of his interventions, the present civil war became almost inevitable. I use the word 'almost' deliberately; the progressive elements in the Kuomintang and the Democratic League fought a losing battle for a Coalition Govern-

ment. They lost it because they were weakened by Kuomintang terrorism and by the failure of the Western Powers, notably the United States and Great Britain, to strengthen their hands by recognition. In 1948 the Communists have strengthened their position. The Soviet withdrawal from Manchuria provided them with an initial supply of arms which were put to brilliant use by General Chu Teh and his colleagues. Communist leadership in the Liberated Areas won wide support among the peasants by carrying out the necessary land reforms, and by encouraging a people's democracy.

Boomerang Effect

American policy has had a boomerang effect. By its intervention on the side of the Kuomintang, it has forfeited the precarious goodwill of the Chinese, who are the most xenophobic people in Asia—a discovery made by the Russians in 1927. Today the Soong dynasty is over. Its end has come quickly, dramatically, in a blaze of humiliation unprecedented in Chinese history. Madame Chiang Kai-shek's visit to the United States is a tragedy. The most glamorous tour of modern times—more glamorous than that of Eve Peron—was Madame Chiang Kai-shek's visit to the United States in 1946, which began gloriously with the apparent conquest of Congress and the White House and ended ignominiously. Her personal extravagances and those of her entourage, the knowledge that she had accumulated vast sterling and dollar balances whilst her people starved, left an impression that has not been forgotten and which is revived by her humiliating return to Washington. Her desperate SOS for money and supplies fell on deaf ears at a time when Kuomintang generals and soldiers were deserting in impressive numbers and the Premier could not hold a Government together. As the curtain of the Soong dynasty falls on this melodrama, the real drama of China unfolds itself. The Communists can offer land and bread and peace.

The Revolt Of Asia

This is what the Chinese peasant longs for, as did the Russian peasant in 1917. American policy might repeat the mistake of British policy of intervention in 1917; those who control America today would do well to read the history of that period. Further, it would be a great error of judgment to overlook the fact that just as the victory of the Soviet Union in 1917 changed the balance of power in Europe, so today the Communist victory in China changes the balance of power in Asia. In fact it does much more; it changes the balance of power in the world since the Chinese have a potential ally in the U.S.S.R. whilst the Russians fought alone.

Whilst the pace of events has accelerated in China until the world can now see the rapid collapse of a dynasty, other Asian countries have not remained static. In all of them the underlying problems are similar; the need of land for the peasant and machinery for the development of resources has long been common to them all. Now they have a common experience; Japanese occupation everywhere stimulated the forces of nationalism. At the end of the war therefore the desire for independence could not be overlooked or set aside with vague promises. In those territories previously under British rule this new situation was recognised.

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In his address during a secret extraordinary consistory at the Vatican, H.E. the Pope made a strong protest against the trial and sentence imposed on Cardinal Mindszenty, the Premier of Hungary.

It has been known for centuries that men and other animals produce a gastric juice containing a good deal of hydrochloric acid. It is not essential, for men can live for many years without a stomach. But it plays an important part in digestion. Along with an enzyme, pepsin, secreted with it into the stomach it begins the breakdown of proteins in the food into smaller molecules which can later be built up into living tissue. And it kills off a large number of the bacteria in our food, and protects us against infection to some extent.

The mechanism responsible for hydrochloric acid secretion has been discovered by Reid in the United States and by Crane, Davies and Longmuir at Sheffield, in England. Some readers will object to my use of the word "mechanism". I certainly do not believe that my body is a machine. But parts of it can be explained mechanically; for example, it is quite legitimate to talk of the mechanism of a pump provided we remember that the pump is alive, and though it can be described as a mechanism this is not a full account of it.

Work Of Electric current

The secretion of hydrochloric acid is an electrical process. Crane and his colleagues worked with membrane from frog stomachs and found that they kept up a potential difference of about a thirtieth of a volt, the inside of the stomach being negative. They could make their stomach preparations produce a small current over many hours. The output was not very great but amounted to about one watt for six pounds of dry weight. This is not a very high performance, but the stomach is doing a great many things besides making an electric current. The current stops if the stomach is deprived of oxygen and starts up again when oxygen is supplied again. Not more than a tenth of the energy supplied by the combination of oxygen with food goes into making current, but again the stomach is using most of it for other purposes.

INSIDE YOUR STOMACH

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

If a current from an accumulator is turned on in the opposite direction to the natural one, the secretion of hydrochloric acid stops. If it is turned on in the same direction, more acid is secreted. So it is pretty clear that the current is the cause of the acid secretion. And one can easily make a model electric cell which acts in the same way. To put the matter roughly the current pulls positively charged hydrogen ion out of the cells of the stomach wall and thus makes the juice acid. Other ions cannot get through the membrane. We do not yet know for certain how the stomach converts chemical into electrical energy, though the "reflex" workers have a theory on this point which may well be true.

This is the first time that animal or plant tissues have been shown to produce a continuous electric current. It has long been known that an active nerve produced a short pulse of current lasting for a hundredth of a second or less. And fish with electric organs can produce sudden discharges like shocks from a condenser, with voltages measured in hundreds or thousands of volts. The current is of course, a feeble one by ordinary standards. Every passenger in a bus swallowed an insulated wire with an electrode at the end of it, and this was connected to his neighbour's mouth. They would form a battery. But it would only give a potential of two or

three volts, and not enough current to light more than a few lamps. Nevertheless, we have here a process which produces a current by a process very different from that in any ordinary electric battery. When it is fully understood, it is quite possible that it may be copied or a practical scale.

At present we use the chemical energy from burning coal by first converting it into heat, and then converting some of the heat back into power again, a process which is found to be wasteful. The stomach may give us a hint as to how to carry out the whole process at a low temperature, and thus lay the foundation of electrical industry 50 years hence.

Magnetic Touch In Frog

Some people will say that it is a ridiculous idea that a frog's stomach should influence engineering practice. The answer is simple. About 1876 Galvani had hung a frog's hind legs on a copper hook, and found that they twitched when they touched an iron railing on which the hook was hung. He soon found that other parts of different metals had a like effect. This was the first method which could detect a low-voltage electric current. Only later was it found to exert a

force on a magnet, as it does in an amateur and voltmeter, or an electric motor. Galvani had been told that 150 years later most large cities would be lit through his discovery, I doubt if he would have believed it.

Others will say that 50 years hence we shall be getting electric energy from atomic power. That is probably so, but is fairly sure that we shall only be able to make it on a very large scale and under rigid precautions. There will be probably be plenty of scope for small scale electric power production, especially in vehicles. Meanwhile, doctors are beginning to get patients with stomach trouble to swallow electrodes on the end of insulated wires. It has long been known that the stomach may produce too little hydrochloric acid, or none at all, and that this is one cause of gastric trouble. We now have to find out why this happens. Does the stomach fail to produce the needed voltage, or has some other part of the process gone wrong? Probably some people will be found to have no voltage to enable them to produce acid, while others have something comparable to a short circuit, which makes it useless. If so, the methods of cure and prevention will be different in the two cases. I am afraid it will be several years before these electrical measurements are of any value to the patients.

When a new diagnostic method is introduced, the first thing to do is to use it on a variety of cases, and see how far it agrees with older methods. When the clinical thermometer was invented, the first step was to study normal and feverish people, and to distinguish between different sorts of fevers. Only later was it found how to bring the temperature back to normal where this is possible. The methods employed in different diseases, for example, pneumonia and typhoid fever are, of course, quite different. I am glad that the departments of physics and biochemistry at Sheffield are co-operating in this work. This is an excellent example of the unity of science, and the fight against narrow specialism which is so necessary if science is to go forward.

ASIA IN FERMENT

(Continued From Page 7)

belatedly and not very satisfactorily in Malaya, where there was the complicating factor of Chinese and Malay rivalry; in Burma which became an independent Republic on 4th January 1948; and in India and Pakistan which acquired independent status in August 1947. In the case of French and Dutch Colonies, the short-sighted failure to recognise the maturity of the nationalist movements has led to a state of wars on the old pattern. The case of the Philippines is different again: here the United States adhered to their pre-war pledge of independence, but it must be said that America's economic control and the right she has maintained to hold naval bases on these islands go a long way towards modifying its status as an independent kingdom.

Marxism Under Asian Conditions

In Siam, the social structure has not been very markedly changed by the war. More Siamese are investing their money in the resources of their own country but China's economic stranglehold over Siam's rice industry is as strong as ever. Though politically independent, the economy of Siam is determined by her external relations. Korea has not yet won her independence, in spite of pledges made by the Allies at the Cairo Conference. Divided at the thirty-eight parallel between Soviet and American occupation, she is still living up to her reputation as the powder keg of Asia. Whilst a Peoples' Republic has been proclaimed in the Northern Zone and in the Southern Zone, a popularly elected Government now asks for recognition by the United Nations; Korea's future is being determined as much in Washington and Moscow as in Seoul and Pyongyang. Lastly, Japan, as the only industrialised power in Asia, her defeat has left an economic vacuum into which America would have stepped, had political conditions been sufficiently stable. Maybe there are industrialists in India today who see their future in supplying the vast untapped areas of raw materials and the largest market in the world when once political conditions allow its development. But in the meantime, America's fear of Communism has shortened her memory of such incidents as Iwo Jima, and Japanese industrialists can afford to indulge their optimism. That, if political and economic conditions permit—which brings us back to the impact of the march of Communism in China on the rest of Asia and its repercussions in Washington. The Chinese

Communists have had a widespread influence in Asia; the fact that they built up a reputation for land reform and honest administration when blockaded by the Kuomintang was appreciated in Jogjakarta, Rangoon, Saigon and elsewhere where people were struggling to be free, where at least three-quarters of the people were peasants. Further, Mao Tse-tung's 'New Democracy' was the first effort made by any Communist Party to work out Marxist principles in terms of Asian conditions, and although such outstanding leaders of Asia—Thakin Nu, Sutan Sjahrir and Jawaharlal Nehru—are by no means Communists, they realise the potential application of much that was contained in 'The New Democracy' to their own conditions.

Duty Of Big Powers

I believe that, had it not been for the French war against the new Vietnamese Republic and the Dutch war against the Indonesian Republic, we should have seen very great political, economic and cultural developments peacefully planned by people—Communists and non-Communists—who wished to build up new and friendly relations with the Western world as well as with the U.S.S.R. In the case of Burma, where British policy intelligently co-operated in Burmese independence, the young Republic was already working out the transference from a colonial to a Socialist economy. This has had a temporary setback by the changed line of Communist policy in South-East Asia, which seems to stand for the violent challenge to existing regimes. But outside China the Communist Parties do not yet control the situations, whilst in Burma in Malaya and in Indonesia, their rebellions have met with little success. What effects the victory of the Chinese Communists will have on other countries in Asia remains to be seen, and this will depend to a considerable extent on the policies of the Western Powers, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom, France and Holland. To take the last two countries first; nationalist movements which, as we have already seen, were started long before the Russian Revolution, will never cease their struggle for independence. French and Dutch unwillingness to face facts can only encourage a violent nationalism which is the most fertile soil for a fiercely violent anti-Western Communism.

New Deal For New China

American intervention on the side of the Kuomintang has had the effect of discouraging and ultimately

MARIE JOSE, THE UNHAPPY QUEEN

(Continued from page 27)

Switzerland. She tried to distribute gifts among them. To a man they refused. Thus this democratic Belgian relearned a sad truth: the mass of Italians distrusted, even hated the House of Savoy.

It was on this occasion that a journalist suggested to the Princess that her son represented a poor bet for the survival of Italy's royal family. "It does not matter," she replied without heat. "He likes mechanics. He will become an engineer."

That year 1945, the end of April saw the end of the Nazis even in northern Italy. Simultaneously came the end of Marie Jose's exile, marked by a dramatic trek across the Alps on foot. So she came back to Rome, scene of so many disappointments. And there the final act of her personal tragedy began.

At that point Rome was tense with the fight between monarchists and anti-monarchists. Fascism as a major political factor was dead. In the vacuum left by its passing, the Allied Commission tried confusedly to rule Rome was the Allies' first rest camp of the Mediterranean war, and already Allied soldiers roamed the streets, fostering black markets and other corruption.

No Italian liked this situation. But no two Italians seemed to agree on the choice at hand: keep the House of Savoy or throw it out.

By now Marie Jose was nearing 40. She had lost not only the youthful expression but the womanly softness of a few scant years before. Her face was pale, her features more pronounced. She was thinner. Personal disillusionment, compounded by external

defeating those progressive groups which might have formed a Coalition Government with the Communists. And British policy? Where it has had a positive line, as in the case of India and Burma, it has won great prestige throughout Asia. It can still offer an alternative to the millions of people who do not wish their rice-fields to become a battle-ground in the struggle between America and the Soviet Union. And I do not exclude many Communists in this connection. The Communists above all in China, are realists. Gunboats will only be met by gunboats. A bold statement expressing British willingness to co-operate with the new China that is being born cannot fail to have favourable repercussions throughout Asia. And it may prove the turning of the tide towards a peaceful world.

setbacks, had given her a new attitude—one of withdrawal, of looking inward, almost of resignation. From the day she arrived in Rome from Switzerland, she took little part in the rapid march of history.

So passed another 13 months. Even now the Princess might have turned to her husband, but Humbert was caught in the political tides that swept Italy. Afraid, still striving to maintain a dynasty long since doomed, he had nothing to say to his childhood sweetheart.

Nor could she look elsewhere for solace. The anti-Fascists she once had aided now neglected her. The orthodox monarchists ignored her. For her part she scorned the court parasites.

Just once during this time did Rome newspapers even mention Marie Jose. This was when a mysterious fire swept the royal hunting lodge where she and her children were staying.

Not until the following spring did the Princess reappear, briefly, in the public eye. On June 2 the nation was to vote on the issue of monarchy vs. republic. Three weeks before, on May 9, aging Victor Emmanuel abdicated in his son's favor. For a moment in history Humbert "ruled" as King of Italy, and for that moment his Belgian bride tasted the bitter lees of Queenship.

Marie Jose knew well now empty the glory was. Before the election she was seen in the streets of Rome, helping to tear down monarchist posters. On June 2 she went to the polls like millions of other Italians—and voted Socialist.

Humbert held the throne less than a month. He was called "the King of May." On June 4 Italy became a republic. Two days later the royal family sailed for Portugal.

Yet the tragedy is not over. In human history adversity often has brought two people together. It did not reunite Humbert and Marie Jose.

When Italy's ex-Queen arrived in Portugal she became simply the Countess of Sarre. Ex-King Humbert, still aloof, settled in the fishing village of Cascais. Soon Marie Jose and the children moved to the little town of Meirice in Switzerland.

There at last she could have found peace, rest, new values. But she took a trip to Madrid and fell desperately ill. From the illness she emerged almost blind. A world-famous specialist attended her, and after many weeks her sight was partially restored.

In time she may regain total sight. But today, at 42 the unhappy princess Marie Jose can see only what lies directly before her. Everywhere else is darkness.

One of the most exhilarating matches ever witnessed on a Cricket field was produced at the Brabourne Stadium on Wednesday and Thursday last. The engagement was in connection with the Manatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund. I do not yet know to what extent the Fund has benefited. I do feel, however, that the figure should have been swollen much more substantially than it was. If the stands were packed, as they deserved to be, the collection would have been worthy of the cricket-lovers of Bombay. But it was not.

The match produced plenty of thrills as it was designed to be. The Sporting Governor of Bombay, Raja Manaraj Singh, at the age of 72—showed our sportsmen how to be useful on the sporting field even at his age. He exhibited physical fitness in an exemplary manner which can only be born of a steady and regular life. Would they try to emulate him?

HECTIC HITTING

On the first day wickets fell quickly—as many as 15 of them went down in the process of scoring 424 runs in less than five hours of actual play. But there was nothing so remarkable as it happened on Thursday. Just fancy 50 runs being scored by Trim in half an hour and a century by C. K. Nayudu in 70 minutes! There were sixers and fours galore. Trim followed the shining example of Wellard of Lord Tennyson's team by sending the Yuvaraj of Baroda over the north stand to Churchgate Street! No wonder over 600 runs were piled up during the day. I have no doubt every body heartily enjoyed the match.

MALAY'S SUCCESS

We must offer our hearty congratulations to the Malayan Badminton team for their magnificent success in the international competition. They have become the proud holders of the Thomas Cup in the very first year of its introduction. Their supremacy in the Badminton World is unquestionable as they have disposed of all their opponents by a large majority of matches.

More than a year ago we had a visit from a Malayan team to this country. But none of those players who shone in the World Championship recently came here. Could not our Badminton Association persuade the World champions to play some matches in India on their way home? Their visit will certainly give a strong fillip to the game in this country, and at the same time help our youngsters to learn from them some of the finer points of the game.

ABRAHAM SHOULD APOLOGISE

I am glad to hear that the Bombay Port Trust Club has withdrawn their letter to the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association withdrawing their team from the Provincial Championship. Their original decision was due to the insulting treatment meted to one of their star players, Howard Abraham, by one of the selectors. It is good that the Club authorities soon

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

GANDHI FUND MATCH.—HECTIC HITTING.—MALAYA'S SUCCESS.—ABRAHAM SHOULD APOLOGISE.—W.I.F.A.'S PRESIDENTSHIP.—FAR FROM TRUTH.—I.F.L. IN DOLDRUMS. TENNIS COACH FROM ENGLAND.—RETIREMENT OF JOE LOUIS.—ARE INDIANS AFRAID? —CHAMPIONSHIP FOR SUNDER CLUB.

realised their mistake and righted the wrong. The club has been re-instated by the B.P.H.A.

I.F.L. IN DOLDRUMS

It now remains for the player to express his regret for his ungentlemanly behaviour—even though under great provocation.

At the election of the New Committee of the Indian Football League, Vice-President M. C. Gupta wailed that nobody was prepared to take up the responsibility of managing that body. So the old officers and members were prevailed upon to continue unwilling services! Some members asked why the nominations were forced upon them if they were not prepared to work. Gupta had no answer for it.

This is indeed a sorry state of affairs so far as the I.F.L. is concerned. The high popularity its tournaments had gained in the northern part of the city a few years ago has steadily decreased owing to the lack of interest taken by its officers and members. In consequence the Bengal Club has suffered losses from year to year. Unless new life is infused into that dying body soon, I am afraid its doom will come sooner than later.

TENNIS COACH FROM ENGLAND

It is reported that efforts are being made by the Tennis Improvement Committee of India to import one of the three well-known coaches Maskell Jeffries and Weiss, for coaching our promising players next season. Nobody will deny that coaching by experts is an absolute necessity if we are to fight on even terms with the leading nations of the world. But it is such a costly business.

Besides we do not want only one coach but many coaches. We must have them in every province—nay in every important town in India. It is necessary to set our boys and girls on the right path from the very beginning of their career. Otherwise they find it very difficult to change their methods later on. It is therefore necessary to train a number of coaches so that they may be useful all over the country. It will not be a waste of money to send a couple of suitable men for learning the technique in England.

RETIREMENT OF JOE LOUIS

The great Negro Boxer, Joe Louis has vacated at last his World Heavyweight title after enjoying it for

nearly a dozen years. No other boxer in the history of the sport has had the good fortune or ability to retain the honour for such a long stretch of time. Nor that he avoided a fight like our champion wrestler Gama to hold on to his title. He 'fought' every one who dared to challenge his might and gave the opponent's their just dues. Now he retires at the age of 34! Well he can afford it, as he has amassed a fortune from the game. Our readers must be following with avid interest Joe's life story now being published in the pages of the Weekly "Chronicle." Will it inspire any one in India?

ARE INDIANS AFRAID?

Boxing has not gained much following in this country. Somehow or other it appears to be against the grains of Indians as a nation. But I cannot understand why. From times immemorial Indians have revelled in fights with swords, daggers, lathes, fari-gadgas and other dangerous weapons. Wrestling is no tame affair either. Then why should they fight shy of boxing? I do not think it is the spirit of non-violence—or even cowardice,—which has kept them away from it.

I think the game needs to be systematically taught in our schools and colleges. Then our boys are sure to form a liking for it gradually. The Bombay Presidency Boxing Federation has been trying hard to popularise this sport in Bombay. Now an All-India body with fine sportsman Oscar Brown, as President has been formed. With his able and wise guidance, and Major F. G. Baker's energetic Secretaryship, I hope the game will

make rapid progress in India. CHAMPIONSHIP FOR SUNDER CLUB

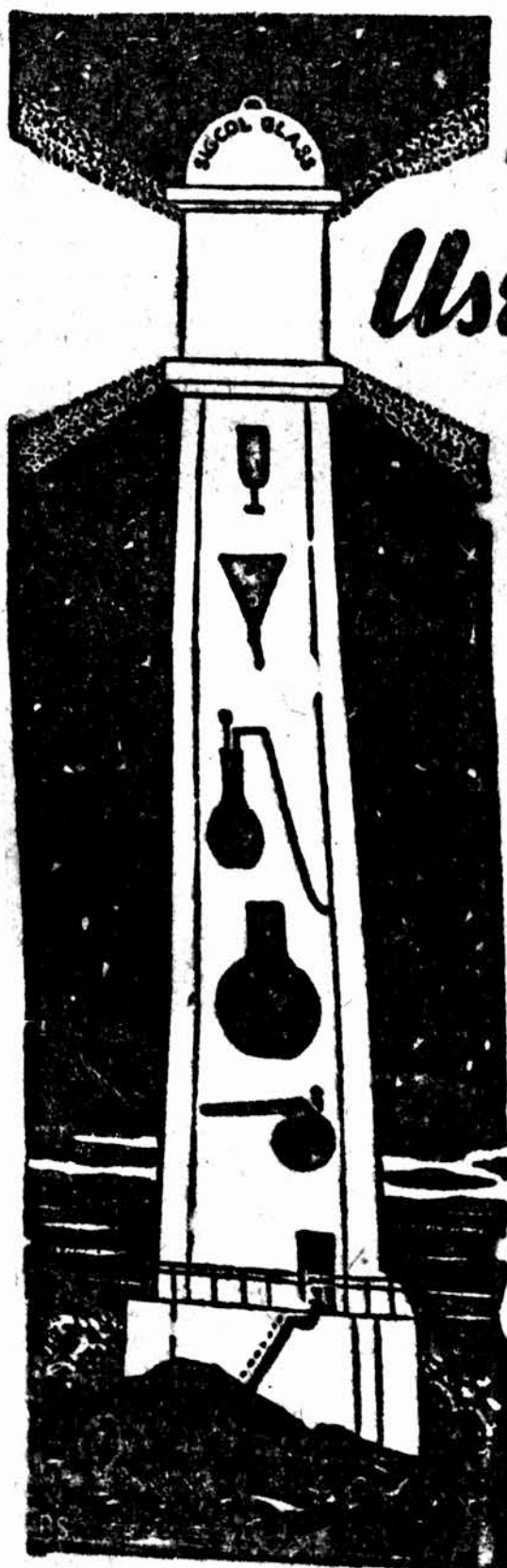
The Cricket League for the Kanga Shield ended in a sensational victory for Sunder Club at the expense of Baronet C.C. on Sunday last. The venue was the Islam Gymkhana ground. Baronets had secured a comfortable lead in the first innings and were expected to win the match and the Championship easily. But thanks to a deadly spell of bowling by Datto Phadkar, M. S. Kharwa and Yeshwant Palwankar, they were routed in their second venture—and after a promising start too.

Sunder Club owed their success to the splendid batting of G. S. Wagh who batted from beginning to end, contributing a valuable 89 in the process.

But did the match or the tournament produce any interest or enthusiasm among the public? None at all. It will never do if it is managed in the way it is being done. I am not blaming the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament Committee for it. My grouse is against the C.C.I. If they wish to use the Stadium to good purpose they should arrange to stage the most interesting match of the week there every week-end with a nominal charge. Then it will surely draw crowds as in the old days.



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PRINCE OF RAMGARH AVENGES DERBY DEFEAT

Sailing In Byculla Club Cup Pravina Makes Smooth

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rickaby, the English Jockey rode a very brainy race on Prince of Ramgarh who, this evening avenged his Derby defeat and scored by a length from Balam in the last classic, the Governor General's Cup (St. Leger). The race was slow run, 3 minutes and six seconds taken to negotiate the 13/4 miles Balam maintained the rail position and was chased by the winner all along the journey till the one and up the distance the Prince responded to his rider's call and went on to score by one length. Fitna was third and the highly rated Calcutta challenger, Hindustan Zindabad was a poor fourth. Bapu Patel, the trainer of the great Prince saddled winner Paper King in the earlier event and his three off the reel with Chin Up in the Dhar Plate, his connections netted a substantial amount.

Apprentice Shiba had two lucky wins in the day. Early in the afternoon in the first division of the Khandala Plate, Nasrullah who ran out sharply when a couple of yards were left to be traversed gave him the opportunity to score by a short-head on Battling Admiral and late in the evening trainer Forsyth who picked this feather-weighted rider on Pravina in the Byculla Club Cup got an arm-chair ride there.

A good piece of riding was exhibited by apprentice Antoo in the Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate on Paper King. Soon into the lead he allowed his mount to cut a fast pace and a furlong from home, Crvstal the rage in the race was handy. The latter, ridden by veteran rider, Sibbritt had his measure approaching the members stands and looked like having the race in safe-keeping. Antoo who was placed on the rail gave a breather with only a couple of yards to go and the veteran was caught napping at the post.

As many as 204 tickets each returning Rs. 700—were solved on the treble pool event.

The following are the results:

RACE RESULT

THE DADAR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. M. H. Ahmedbhai and A. J. Wadia's DEUCE OF CLUBS 8-8 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. A. J. Mosh's TRUMPENDOR 8-4 Damodar 2
Mr. M. Shroff's PAVAN 8-0 P. Khade 3
Messrs. G. R. Kolte and Ahmed Abbas PRINCE OF MAHAD 8-2 Aurobinda 4
Not run: Viveca, Manisha and Tamasha
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 11. Rs. 13 and Rs. 13.
Won 11/41, Hd. 11/21.
Time: 1min. 16-3/5 secs.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.
THE KHANDALA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Mr. H. A. Cocks's WET BOB 9-0 N. Dar 1
Mr. A. S. Motabbhai's MISSING LINK 7-8 P. Khade 2
Sir Sultan Chinyoy's BROKEN MASK 9-0 P. Khade 3
M. V. G. Pittie's ARMY AND NAVY 8-12 Cunninghamham 4
All Ran.
Won by 11/41, 11. 11.
Time: 1min. 58-4/5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 27. Rs. 31 and Rs. 18.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.
THE KHANDALA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Mr. R. N. Kapur's BATTLING ADMIRAL 8-10 Shiba 1
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's NASRULLAH 8-12 Sk. Ahmed 2
Maharani Sheetadevi's KALPNA 8-12 Ganesh 3
Mr. I. B. Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 8-12 Tasi 4
Not run: Golden Square, Ginger Lady, Pathan.
Won by Shd. 11/21, 21.
Time: 1min. 59secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 15. Rs. 16 and Rs. 16.

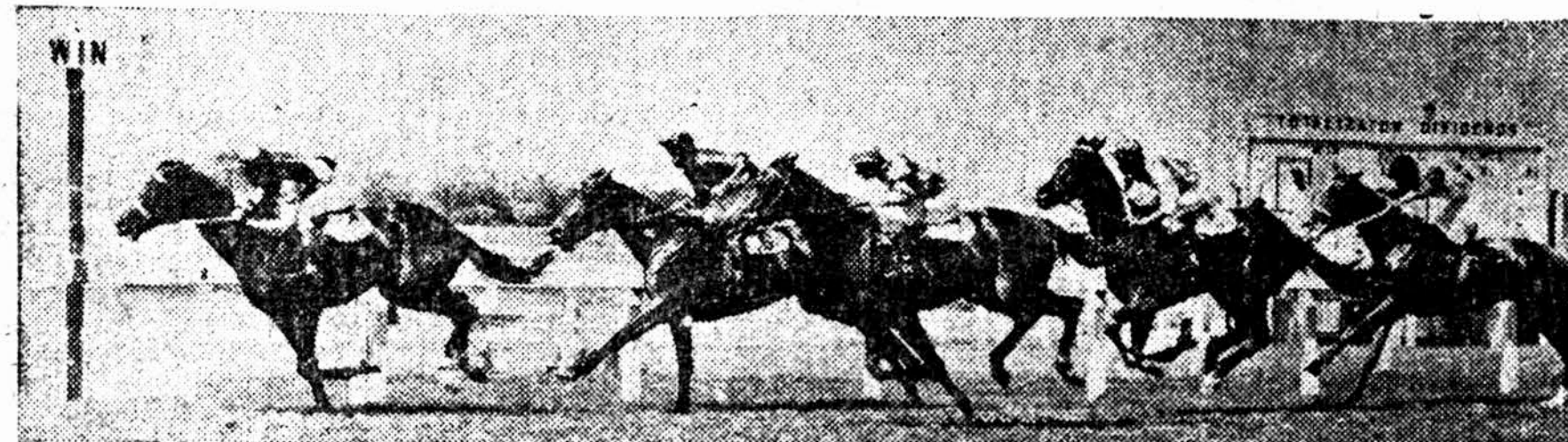
In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

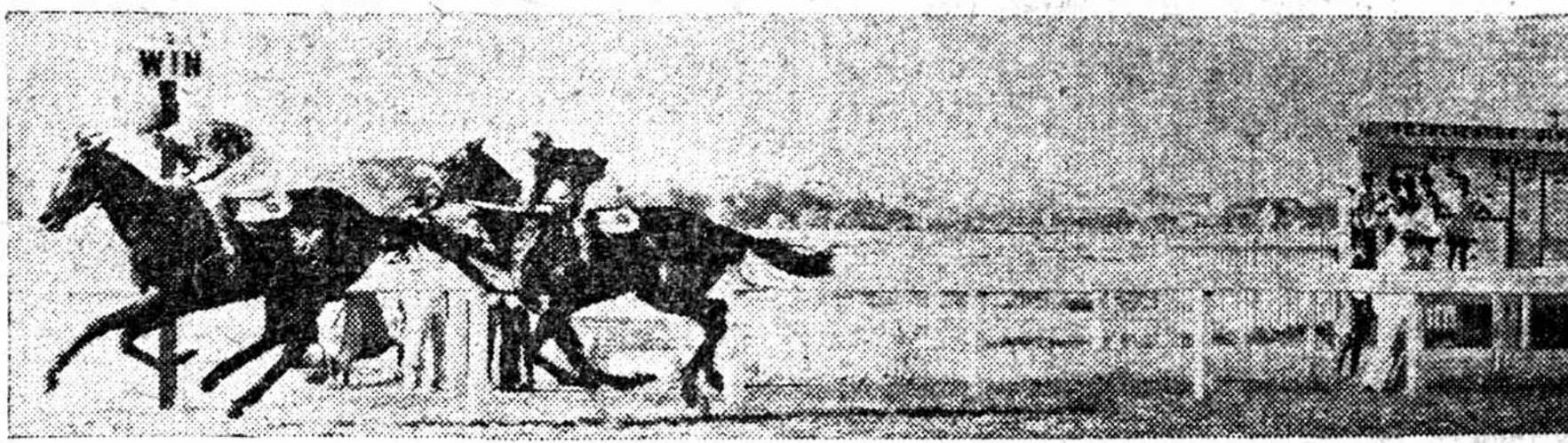
Association Ground
3-30 p.m. Mapuca Union vs. Guirim S.C. (Goan Tourny-Semi-finals.)
4-40 p.m. Bombay Greys "B" vs. Panchgani Pansies.
5-40 p.m. St. Xavier's "A" vs. St. Xavier's "B" (Women's League).



THE KHANDALA PLATE (Div. II) 1 Mile 1 Furlong: 1st Wet Bob; 2nd Missing Link; 3rd Broken Mask.



THE DADAR PLATE 6 Furlongs: 1st Deuce of Clubs; 2nd Trumpendor; 3rd Pavan.



THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CUP—THE INDIAN ST. LEGER 13/4 Miles: 1st Prince of Ramgarh; 2nd Balam; 3rd Fitna.

Winner trained by R. Somekh.
THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Rao Saheb D. K. Parkers PAPER KING 7-11 Antoo 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's CRYSTAL 9-4 Sibbritt 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhai's ZAM ZAM 7-9 P. Khade 3
Ma. J. Stewart-Gratton and Mr. G. P. Durrant's GIPSY GEM 7-6 P. Khade 4
All Ran.
Won by Shd., 21/21, 31/21.
Time: 1min. 26-2/5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 11. Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CUP—THE INDIAN ST. LEGER—Distance 13/4 Miles.
Rao Saheb D. K. Parkers PRINCE OF RAMGARH 9-0 Rickaby 1
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM 9-0 Kheemsingh 2
M/s. Dawoodbhai Esoufally and J. C. Merchant's FITNA 8-11 Evans 3
M. N. D. Bagree's HINDUSTAN ZINDABAD 9-0 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Crescent.
Won by 11, 61, 41.
Time: 3mins. 6secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 11. Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE DHAR PLATE—Distance 1 Mile
M/s. F. J. Guzzard and J. J. Guzzard's CHIN UP P. Khade 1
Mr. B. R. Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 8-13 P. Khade 2
Mr. S. M. Modi's REPARTIEE 9-0 Medhe 3
Mr. K. M. Modi's DRAGON SEED 8-0 Damoda 4
Not run: Rana Pratap.
Won by 31/21, 11/21, 13/41.
Time: 1min. 39-3/5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 15. Rs. 26 and Rs. 39.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP—Distance 13/4 Miles.
Mr. W. L. Meier's PRAVINA 7-1 Shiba 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. Wadia's MUBARAK 7-0 Antoo 2
Sir Shantidas Askuran's NAVVARA 7-8 Roberts 3
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's MIMIZAN 7-1 Shaikh 4
Not run: Quicksand.
Won by 21, 61, 41.
Time: 3mins. 22-5/5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 109. Places Rs. 32. Rs. 30 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE C. JENNINGS PLATE—Distance 11/4 Miles.
M/s. A. S. Motabbhai and S. Fazli's CRESCENT 9-4 Gumansingh 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 7-9 Jagdish 2
M/s. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's COURAGE 9-0 Aurobinda 3

M/s. Hasham Khan and L. S. Chaskar's D. DAY 8-3 Antoo 4
Not run: Ariel Mail, Luminous.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 29. Rs. 45 and Rs. 32.
Winner trained by Moosa.

S. African Purse To M.C.C. Team

PORT ELIZABETH, March 5 (PTI-Reuters): The South African Cricket Board of Control is to give £1,275 for equal distribution among the manager and members of the M.C.C. touring team, as a bonus for out-of-pocket expenses. Each will receive £75.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

Grey's Conquer City 'A'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City "A" meeting their old rivals Bombay Greys "A" for the first time this season, lost by two goals to nil in the Senior Division of the Women's League.

The Grey's forwards were more effective, as they have a forward line that takes no chances. The City have absolutely no forward line, except for P. Badal. The defence on both sides were sound and the two goals that went in were self goals.

Bombay City "A" were the first to try to force the pace and Philly's Badal was outstanding but Pansy Thomas was there to stop her. Greys drew first blood through Gwen Symthe who scored off a pass from the right. Midway through this period Ruby McCarthy scored the second goal for Greys. The first half saw Greys leading by two goals to nil.

In the second half, Bombay City tuitioned to fight to the last made desperate attempts to equalize but Pansy Thomas was always there to foil and Greys proved their superiority in every department of the game and they are a much improved side and the City side will have to improve their forward line appreciably to make some kind of an effective change. Towards the last few minutes Greys "A" exerted more pressure, but they were foiled by the deep defenders.

Earlier in the evening in the Women's Hockey League, Junior Division Bombay City "B" beat Panchgani Pansies by a solitary goal scored in the opening period of the second half.

After a blank first half in which the Bombay City juniors dominated play without being in any difficulty throughout this period. Many scoring chances were missed by the City forwards especially Miss Audrey Rodrigues and Miss Joyce Hume.

On resumption, City Juniors went ahead through Audrey Rodrigues, who

BOMBAY MAKES 366 FOR THREE

Ranji Semi-Final Against Maharashtra

POONA, March 5 (A.P.I.): At the end of the first day's play in the semi-final of the Ranji Trophy match between Bombay and Maharashtra at the Poona Club grounds, Bombay, batting first, had made 366 for the loss of three wickets.

BOMBAY (First Innings.)

K. C. Ibrahim b Dhanwade 32
M. K. Mantri c Joshi b Chowdhary 200
P. J. Dickinson b Dhanwade 5
U. M. Merchant batting 107
P. R. Umrigar batting 9
D. G. Phadkar, K. M. Rangnekar, M. N. Rajji, M. Dalvi, G. S. Ramchand and K. K. Tarapore to bat.
Extras 13
(Nine byes, four leg byes.)

Total for three wickets. 366

FALL OF WICKETS: One for 101, two for 107 and three for 357.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

B.	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. B. Nimbalkar	15	3	47	0
S. D. Deodhar	10	1	44	0
Y. N. Gokhale	2	0	10	0
Dhanwade	36	7	143	2
Chowdhary	16	1	46	1
S. G. Joshi	1	0	10	0

Court Of Wards Act Amendment

The Government of Bombay proposes to amend Section 27 of the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905. This section deals with the power of Court of Wards to sell exchange, mortgage, etc., the property of a Government ward. Clause (b) lays down that where 1/4th of the immovable property of a Government ward has been sold or exchanged no further sale or exchange shall be made. It has been suggested that the limit of 1/4th in this restrictive provision should be brought to 1/3rd inasmuch as, in many cases it becomes necessary to sell a greater part of the immovable property to liquidate the debts in the interest of the ward and the estate. The Bill is designed to achieve this object.

pushed slowly into goal. Thereafter, except for some sporadic raids on the part of the Pansies, there was nothing but failure on the part of the City forwards to make capital of the good chances presented. The City finally prevailed by a solitary goal.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Pargun Shud 6, 2005.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Awwal 5, 1368.
Parsi: Mehr 5, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-54 a.m. Sunset: 6-46 p.m.
High tide: 02-58, 15-59.
Low tide: 00-36, 21-16.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY TENANTS ASSOCIATION: The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held today (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S. 1.), in the Social Service League Hall, 1st floor, Servants of India Society's house, Sandhurst Road, Colaba, Bombay to transact its business.

SRI-MADHA SHARMA KENDRA (The Shrine of Supreme Culture): Service by founder I. K. N. Trivikram on "Emotion and Spiritual Sadhana" Exposition of Gita and "Zero B C" Five training in the speediest and safest form of Yoga, at 82, Shivaji Park, today (Sunday), 5-30 p.m.

NATIA BANAI FORT: There will be a public lecture on the subject of "The Means of Peace" by Prof. Tara-chand D. Gajra, today (Sunday), at 9 a.m., at Arya Samaj Mandir Fort.

GAUDIA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitadas Bhaktishastri Bagalankarji will speak on "Where the terrible evil forces" in English at Sri Gaudya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION: Conference, today (Sunday), at 11 a.m., at Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Fort. Dr. A. V. Bhaia will preside, Dr. P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor, will inaugurate.

UNITED LODGE OF THE 3030-PRINCE: "Three Kinds of Karma" is the subject of Public Lecture today (Sunday), at 8-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Regular classes of Elementary Astrology, at 4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Y. A. Prasad will lecture on "How to predict death by the cyclic system of Mr. Chintamani" at 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.), today, at Bharata Vidya Bhawan, 25, Chhatrapati Road.

SAKASHWAT SANGH VIDYALAYA: Reception to the well-known singers Khansabhai Basurkhan, Jaypur Darbar and Sareemati Gajabai Parrot of Jajpur, at Forous Gulrat Hall, near Congress House, today (Sunday), from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

RAMANUJAN CHARITABLE X-RAY INSTITUTE: Inauguration of new X-ray plant at Jiva Devshi Nivas, Ransga Road, Dadar, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. **AGRA-PADA RAHAWASI MANDAL:** Inauguration of Health Week at Chawl superintendents' quarters by Mr. S. K. Paul, 6 a.m., today.

"AT HOME" TO DR. PATEL: Due to national mourning for the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the "At Home" to Dr. C. S. Patel fixed for March 6, at the Taj is postponed to March 20, at 4 p.m., at the Taj.

SIR ELLY KAPOOR'S SCHOOL: Under the auspices of Sir Ely Kadoorie School, Dr. Boris A. Surowich, Representative of the World O.T. Union (Organisation for Rehabilitation on through Training) will deliver an address in connection with the starting of a local O.T. Committee for the encouragement of technical training today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m., at the School premises. Prof. V. G. Rao, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

KAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, KHAR: The 14th birthday anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa Deva will be celebrated in Bombay and at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar today (Sunday). Programme at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar:—7 to 9 a.m., Usha Kirtan, Vedic chants etc. (Chorus); 9 to 10 a.m., Bhajan; 10 to 12 a.m., Distribution of cash or rice to Daridra Narayanas; 2-30 to 5 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m., Prayer, Musical (vocal and instrumental) entertainments; 6 to 7 p.m., Speeches.

VILE PARLE LITERARY SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Literary Society, Dr. Hariprasad Desai M.L.A., will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on "The task of the Modern Writer", at the Gandhi Chowk, Vile Parle, 9-0 p.m., today (Sunday).

Egyptian Press Delegation Arrives in India

NEW DELHI March 5, (U.P.I.): An influential and representative press delegation from Egypt arrived in New Delhi by air this morning. The delegation, which consists of six prominent Egyptian journalists was received at the airport by the representatives of the Egyptian Embassy and officials of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. The delegation will meet Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur. They will also visit places of historical interest in and around Delhi as well as Jamia Millia.

After their stay in Delhi, they will visit several places of historical, cultural and industrial importance in India. Their tour in India will last about a month in all.

WEATHER WEATHER CHART

POONA, March 5. (API).

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal, recorded at 08.00 hours I.S.T. on fifth March 1949:

Ahmedabad 90 61 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmednagar 94 58 0 0 minus 0.6, Allahabad 94 62 0 1.3 minus 0.5, Bangalore 91 64 0 0.5 minus 0.5, Baroda nil, Belgaum 92, 63 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Bhopal 90 60 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Bhub 98 59 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 85 67 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 91 71 0 0.1 minus 1.8, Hyderabad (Dn.) 96 66 0 0 minus 1.0, Indore 90 53 0 0.2 minus 0.5, Karachi nil, Kodaikanal 70 50 0 4.7 minus 5.3, Kolhapur 95 60 0 0, Madras 91, 71 1.7 minus 6.6, Mahabaleshwar 81 64 0 0 minus 0.5, Mangalore 90 75 0 0 minus 0.7, Nagpur 61 0 0 minus 1.6, Poona 95 56 0 0 minus 0.3, Rajkot 90 57 0 0 minus 0.2, Sholapur 99 63 0 0 minus 0.7, Simla 52 36 0 5.8 minus 1.5, Surat 92 61 0 0.1 minus 0.2.

Weather Summary

Following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday, the 5th March 1949.

The western disturbance over the south-east Punjab and the west United Provinces has passed away eastwards across the United Provinces hills. It induced a secondary over Madhya Bharat and Vinayya Pradesh, which lies this morning as a shallow low over Coala Nagpur, south Bihar and the adjoining areas. It is likely to move east-north-eastwards. It has caused local showers in and near the hills of the East Punjab and the West United Provinces. There have also been fairly widespread showers in Upper Assam.

Earthquake reports:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin with epicentre about 1310 miles away from Poona near lat. 37 degrees N., long. 70 degrees E. in Hindukush mountains was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona at 15 hrs. 53 mts. I.S.T. on Friday the 4th March 1949. The depth of focus of the shock was 140 miles below the surface of the earth.



BOMBAY, Sunday, March 6.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. G. M. Durrani 7-40 Clarinet Par Jaunpuri 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Khadim Husain.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
12-30 p.m. R. N. Paradkar 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sushela Tambe 1-25 Musical Interlude 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Two Suites
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. K. N. Paradkar 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-4 News (E) 6-10 Interlude 6-15 Kumudini Pednekar 6-30 Shushela Tambe 7-0 Violin Par Stage Dnuu 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-30 G. M. Durrani 7-45 Kumudini Pednekar.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
8-0 p.m. Narayandas Jekisonadas and Party 8-15 News (G) 8-30 L. K. Kunte 8-45 R. N. Paradkar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Sarangi Par Hameer 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Varyavarch Varat 10-0 Studio Concert.

VARAUNSON,
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. News (K) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 Kumudini Pednekar 8-0 G. M. Durrani 8-15 News (H).
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
12-45 News (M) 12-50 Musical Interlude 1-25 News (H) 1-30 Mohammad Ismail 2-0 Kuma Music.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Kolak Krut Gujarati Geeto 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Dhadeshwar Bhajan Mandali 9-0 Sushela Tambe 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Sunderji Betal Krut Gujarati Geeto 10-0 Kavi Sammelan.

BARODA, Sunday, March 6.
250-m. (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Geet Manjari 7-30 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rasiklal Bhajak 8-30 Durga Karnik 5-30 p.m. Rang Rang Vadailvan 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Interlude 6-15 For Rural Areas 6-35 Songs from the Screen 7-0 Durga Karnik 7-30 Baburao Kadam 7-45 Book of Verse 8-0 Abdul Karim Khan 8-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programme 9-0 News (E) 9-45 Baburao Kadam 9-55 Rasiklal Bhajak 9-45 Baroda Radio Orchestra.

Morarji Unveils Portrait Of Late A. B. Gajendragadkar

At a large gathering of distinguished guests and Home Guards, the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, unveiled a portrait of late Lt. Col. A. B. Gajendragadkar, on the premises of the Home Guards Headquarters.

In the course of a brief speech the Hon'ble the Home Minister paid a tribute to the work done by the late Commander who, he said, was the first non-official Commandant of the Home Guards of Bombay. He referred to the conscientious manner in which he had built up the Home Guards Organisation during the short period that was destined to stay at the head of the Organization. The Hon'ble Mr. Desai traced the history of the various Commandants of the Organization and added that the present Commandant was so good an adept to his job because he had the opportunity of being trained under the late Lt. Col. Gajendragadkar.

Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar, brother of the late Commander recalled his brother's belief and devotion to the ideals of military service for the youth of the nation in whom he had the greatest interest and faith.

He added, the fact that he died in the office of the Swastik League was a further satisfaction with him for the reason that the League Office was almost a second home to him ever since its inception.

A Guard of Honour was presented to the Hon'ble the Home Minister.

Lady Mounbatten On India's Art Heritage

NEW DELHI, March 5, (U.P.I.): Inaugurating the 18th All-India Fine Arts Exhibition in New Delhi this evening Lady Mounbatten expressed the view that India had a rich heritage of art and culture which was one of the greatest assets of the country. She wished that this heritage should and must continue in future.

Indian Overseas Airlines' Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Indian Overseas Airlines, Limited, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. K. C. Sen.

The dispute between the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore and that between the Surat Rander Bus Company Surat, and its workers to Mr. P. D. Vyas.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Telegraphic communication with Rangoon is being maintained.
NIRA CENTRE: Approved Nira Centre to be opened at Gulzar-e-haidari Restaurant, Sbhendi Bazar, at 8-30 a.m., today. Mr. L. M. Patil will perform opening ceremony and Mr. Zahid Shaukatani, will preside.

Scientific Treatment of all Diseases.

Sufferers from diverse illnesses ranging from loss of vigour to chronic diseases such as stomach disorders male and female diseases and all other kindred ills can now be assured of a thorough treatment on scientific lines at the HIND DISPENSARY, run by a qualified medical practitioner and skilled personnel with modern equipment. Visit, HIND DISPENSARY, 1st Floor, 232, Hornby Road, General Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay.



Visiting Hours: Morning 11 to 1 P.M. Evening 4 to 6 P.M. Saturdays & Sundays: Morning 11 to 1 only.

ASIAN AQUACADE 1949

AN AQUATIC FANTASY

20 STARS

FLOATING STAGE WATER BALLETS

ACROBATIC & COMEDY DIVING

INDIAN DANCING ETC.....

GLAMOUR MUSIC LAUGHTER

MARCH 9TH to 16TH daily 9 P.M.

PREMIERE...MARCH 9th

IN AID OF

GUJERAT FAMINE RELIEF FUND

RESERVED SEATS at Rs. 50, Rs. 25, Rs. 10, Rs. 5. (Premiere Night)

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 3. Nightly March 10 to 16th

(Plus Entertainment Tax)

NIGHTLY at 9 P.M.

Box Office: CHETANA RESTAURANT, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

MOLOTOV QUILTS FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT

News Bursts Like Bombshell In Allied Headquarters

VYSHINSKY SUCCEEDS HIS CHIEF

LONDON, March 4 (PTI-Reuters) — Moscow radio announced tonight that M. Vyacheslav Molotov had been relieved of his duties as Soviet Foreign Minister.

M. Andrei Vyshinsky, Deputy Foreign Minister, has been nominated to succeed M. Molotov, the radio said.

M. Molotov retains his post as Deputy Prime Minister.

M. Mikoyan has been relieved of his post as Foreign Trade Minister, Moscow radio said, but he also remains a Deputy Prime Minister.

M. A. Menshikov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade succeeds M. Mikoyan as Foreign Trade Minister.

FRANKFURT, March 5, (PTI-Reuters):— News of M. Molotov's departure from the post of Soviet Foreign Minister came as a bombshell to the first Allied officials who heard of it here.

Vyacheslav Molotov, aged 51, has been Soviet Foreign Minister since 1939.

He supported the Russian revolutionaries from the start, was a member of the Petrograd Soviet in 1917, and was Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars 1930 to 1941.

SPECULATION

There was speculation last December on President Truman's hint that there was a divergence of views on foreign policy between him and Marshal Stalin, but on January 21 he and Stalin together attended the Bolshoi theatre in Moscow on the anniversary of Lenin's death.

The Moscow Radio announcement said, "The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has released the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Comrade V. M. Molotov, from the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., and has appointed A. Y. Vyshinsky, Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R."

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has released Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., A. I. Mikoyan from the post of Minister of Foreign Trade and has appointed a Menshikov in his place."

The announcement of changes was given by Moscow radio in its transmission at dictation speed for publication in the Soviet provincial press under the heading "Chronicle of Events," a daily feature for the provincial press.

Other items were included under the same heading.

Any decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, including the award of decorations, is usually given under a separate heading, Reuters monitoring service reported.

VITAL YEARS

Molotov has for all the vital years before, during and after the war been the mouthpiece of Soviet Russia abroad. He has attended many big international conferences at Yalta and Potsdam with Stalin. It was he who asked the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to ratify the Anglo-Soviet treaty in June 1942 after his visits to Washington and London.

Molotov played a leading part in the actual direction of the war, when in October 1942 he was appointed a member of a five-man Committee which included Marshal Voroshilov entrusted with the direction of the war for Soviet Russia.

WORLD REACTIONS

FRANKFURT, March 5, (PTI-Reuters):— News of Mr. Molotov's departure from the post of Soviet Foreign Minister came as a bombshell to the first Allied officials who heard of it here.

"This is the first change in the direction of Soviet foreign policy since the fall of Litvinov in the spring of 1939," one observer commented. "Then, the change indicated that

Stalin had recognised the failure of a pro-Western policy pursued by Litvinov and was preparing the pact with Hitler.

Now, it seems to indicate recognition of the failure of the anti-Western policy to prevent the Atlantic Pact."

Another observer said the fall of Mr. Molotov seemed to mark an intensification of the struggle for Stalin's eventual succession.

"Following the death of Zhdanov (Secretary of the Soviet Politburo), the elimination of Molotov seems to leave only one man in the running — Marshall Lavrenty Berya, the head of the secret police," he said.

HARDENING ATTITUDE

LAKE SUCCESS, March 4, (PTI-Reuters):— News that M. Molotov has been replaced as foreign minister by Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky is regarded by seasoned diplomats here as an indication that Soviet policy towards the west is hardening.

The fact that M. Molotov keeps his post as Deputy Prime Minister was seen here as an indication that he would probably take over more of the duties of Premier Josef Stalin.

The news came as a complete surprise here and the most surprised of all were members of the Soviet delegation. Heads of the Polish and Czechoslovak delegations were also baffled and brushed off all questions with the remark "no comment."

But other diplomats linked the change with recent developments in the Soviet attitude towards the west:

(1) The increasingly bitter attacks on the so-called "aggressors" and "warmongers" in the American and Western camps. (2) The simultaneous announcements by Italian, French and American Communist leaders that they would support the Soviet Union in any war.

Belief here was that M. Molotov by leaving the Soviet Foreign Ministry, does not thereby lose his place on the all powerful Politburo. It was also noted that M. Vyshinsky has never been a member of that body.

Opinion in United Nations circles was that the reshuffle of posts was an indication of strength rather than weakness.

The general view was that it would not be surprising if Moscow announced shortly that M. Andrei Gromyko, former head of the Soviet delegation here, had been moved up into M. Vyshinsky's post.

Three Possible Reasons

WASHINGTON, March 4 (P.T.I.-Reuters): Three possible reasons for the release from the post of Soviet Foreign Minister of M. Molotov were put forward in diplomatic circles here tonight.

(1) That M. Molotov was being promoted to higher national duties. There have been reports for some time that Generalissimo Stalin might wish to hand over some of the heavy burden of co-ordinating Soviet foreign and domestic policies to a trusted friend

who might also be scheduled to inherit his mantle.

(2) That M. Molotov's health might necessitate his retirement from public life. In opposition to this, it was pointed out that the health of M. Vyshinsky, who was appointed to succeed M. Molotov today is little better.

M. Vyshinsky was under treatment recently in Czechoslovakia for an undisclosed illness.

(3) That M. Molotov's policy of intransigent opposition to a peace settlement with the United States had led to his removal.

But against this theory it was pointed out that there had been no evidence of any difference of attitude between

M. Molotov and M. Vyshinsky and that it was impossible that the reshuffle represented any policy change.

Diplomatic reports from Moscow to Washington have frequently stressed the hard work and enthusiasm which M. Vyshinsky had put into work of organising the co-ordination of the Communist policies of both the Soviet Union and the Communist states of Central and Eastern Europe and have connected this with his ambitions to succeed M. Molotov.

An official state department spokesman declined to comment until further information was available.

The Soviet embassy in Washington declined to answer telephone calls, out this is not an infrequent practice.

There was some speculation in congressional circles that Russia might be preparing some military move perhaps in the direction of Scandinavia.

President Truman's office as well as democratic and republican leaders declined direct comment.

YAJEE'S "NO" TO SOCIALIST PARTY

Says, Forward Bloc Will Not Be Party To Disrupt Kisan-Mazdoor Unity

PATNA, March 4 (A.P.I.): Pandit Sheelabhadra Yajee, a prominent leader of the All-India Forward Bloc in a statement said that his party had declined the invitation of the Socialist party to form a Central Kisan organisation.

"The Forward Bloc," he added "cannot be a party to disrupt the unity of the Kisans and mazdoors by forming rival kisan sabhas and trade unions when we have already a united kisan sabha formed under the auspices of the United Left Front."

"We have decided to work in the All-India United Kisan Sabha and the All-India Trade Union Congress to serve the interests of workers and peasants."

SOUTH AFRICAN MEDALS THAT MAHATMA RETURNED

Put On View At Gandhi Mandap Exhibition

NEW DELHI, March 5:—Two medals awarded to Mahatma Gandhi, apparently by the British War Office on the recommendation of the South African Government, for meritorious services, in the Boer and Zulu Wars have been put on view at the Gandhi Mandap Exhibition at Rajghat.

The correct nomenclatures of the two medals are (1) Queen's South African Medal (1899-1902) and (2) King's Medal of Zulu Rising in Natal (1906). The inscriptions on the edges of the medals respectively are "Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Natal Volunteer Indian Ambulance Corps", and "Sergeant-Major M.K. Gandhi, Indian Stretcher-Bearer Corps".

It is found from available records that the two medals, which were in the possession of the Medal Section of the Ministry of Defence of the Government of India, were returned by the Mahatma towards the end of 1920 in pursuance of his non-co-operation movement. There is also a mention about the surrender earlier by the Mahatma of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class and the consequent removal of his name from the list of recipients of that decoration.

British Debating Team In Colombo

MADRAS, March 5 (A.P.I.): The debating team of three British students consisting of Mr. Colin Jackson (Oxford) Mr. Staneley Jenkins (Wales) and Mr. Alexander McClellan (Scotland), which is on a tour of India left for Colombo yesterday.

After touring Ceylon for five days the team will return to India and will visit Trivandrum, Mysore, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Aligarh, Agra, Dera Dun and other places of cultural interest.

Before leaving for the United Kingdom on April 7 the team will visit Karachi for a few days.

LIAQUAT ALI ON INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

KARACHI, March 5, (A.P.I.): Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan told the Pakistan Parliament here today that Pakistan and India would destroy each other if they became involved in a struggle.

"It has been my earnest endeavour and my greatest effort to have nothing but the friendliest relations with India," the Prime Minister declared. "I shall continue to follow that policy, but, as I have said on other occasions, you cannot clap with one hand."

The Prime Minister told the Parliament: "The defence of East Pakistan is not so weak as they think it to be."

NOTICES ON DEFUNCT DAILIES

AMRITSAR, March 4 (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Amritsar has served a notice on nearly eight local newspapers, most of whom are defunct, under Section 6 of the Public Safety Act directing them not to publish for a fortnight any "matter connected with the recent Akali agitation following Master Tara Singh's arrest without his previous approval."

STOPPING PRODUCTION OF 32-INCH LONG-CLOTH

Special Officer To Superintend Production Of Mills

AHMEDABAD, March 5: The Textile authorities have issued a fresh order asking all mills to stop production of thirty two inches long-cloth which will be result in the scope of a number of looms of small pana cloth. Hundreds of labourers will be unemployed by this. Middle-class clerks will also be affected. Great discontent will prevail amongst labourers.

An officer has been appointed by textile authorities to look after the production of mills. Wide powers have been given to these officers, of search, arrest, checking and even seizing of cloth.

Building Concessions To Ex-Servicemen Discontinued

The Government of Bombay has discontinued granting concessions to ex-servicemen for building houses. The orders on the subject issued in 1946 have been cancelled and all the pending cases will be disposed of within a year. The Government will not make any fresh commitments. As no fresh applications for these concessions are to be entertained, the question of extending them to refugee ex-servicemen does not arise. TOEo

Canada's Present For Secretariat Library

NEW DELHI, March 5. At a short and simple ceremony in the Education Minister's room in the Secretariat, His Excellency Mr. John D. Kearney, Canadian High Commissioner in India, presented to the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad a complete set of the Canadian Geographical Journal for the Central Secretariat Library.

Mody's Prescription For Matthai

"TAKE BUDGET CRITICISMS WITH GRAIN OF SALT"

Economic Committee Recommendations Will Have His Earnest Attention, Assures Finance Minister

NEW DELHI, March 5 (Through A.P.I. & U.P.I.): Parliament continued the general discussion on the budget for the third day today.

Earlier, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, introduced a bill to suitably amend the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 with a view to enable the Indian Coffee Board to make a donation of Rs. 95,000 to the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund.

The Indian Coffee Board, constituted under the Coffee Market Expansion Act, had at its general meeting held on November 4, 1948 resolved that a donation of the said sum be paid out of the coffee pool funds to the Gandhi Memorial Fund. The provisions of the Act, as they stand at present, do not, however, permit the board to make such a donation from the pool funds. Hence the necessity of the Bill.

Mr. Hanumantilaya characterised the budget as an "intensely industrialists budget" and also as "agriculturalists-no-where-in-the-picture" budget. India had been importing foodgrains from abroad to the tune of Rs. 130 crores a year. But the Government had not realised that by giving a little more incentive to the growers in India much of food imports could be curtailed.

He attributed the lack of imagination on the part of the Ministers of the present Cabinet to their lack of acquaintance with the actual conditions prevailing in the villages of India.

He added when India was importing cloth to the tune of Rs. 60 crores Mahatma Gandhi had thought that it was a bane and started the khadi movement and encouraged swadeshi movement. They had to purchase khadi and swadeshi cloth at a higher rate but still the masses in India appealed to his call with the result that imports of foreign cloth dwindled.

Continuing Mr. Hanumantilaya said: "But today when the Government was importing foodgrains to Rs. 130 crores none had the imagination to appeal to the villager to produce more indigenously. That was a tragedy. After all it was the villager that had to produce food in the country, and Mahatma Gandhi had realised this and his appeal was to the villages and to villagers."

Mr. Hanumantilaya admitted that in Urban areas the incentive to profit was much more than in the villages. But at the same time if they really wanted to step up production of foodgrains in the country some margin of profit, say at least 6% should be given to the grower. Otherwise food production would not appreciably improve, he said.

Referring to the proposed loan from the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Hanumantilaya said that the total money at the Fund's disposal was about 400 million dollars of which America's quota was greater than that of all the Asian countries put together. The quota for India fixed by the Jeremy Raisman delegations was only an 'ad hoc' one and the Finance Minister had not realised the need for revising this quota. Power politics governed the affairs of the International Monetary Fund, and it was a pity that politicians and Government officials including the Prime Minister did not realise that unless villagers were encouraged to produce more in an effective manner India's food position would not improve, he added.

Kripalani's Criticism

Acharya Kripalani, speaking on the budget, said they could not blame Dr. Matthai for the kind of budget he had produced because in the circumstances he could do nothing else. Even when they shed the foreign yoke,

they had pledged themselves to continue it.

Recently through their best spokesmen they had assured capitalism that its interests would be safe. "You will say we gave assurances to the poor man also. But they are 19 years old pledges and were given during the Karachi Congress. I think they are time-barred. First we must fulfil the pledges that we have given now and Dr. Matthai has done it. I congratulate him". (laughter)

Acharya Kripalani said he was also inclined to congratulate the Government as a whole for the way they had dealt with numerous critical problems since independence. But for the fact that the Minister themselves are doing it more copiously and more eloquently" (laughter).

"In the international world our status is very high. It would appear that we have more of Swaraj in foreign lands than in this country. Our representatives are everywhere and if they spend a little or much more than this country can afford."

It is because only by all these means can we become the bulwark of international peace and security (laughter).

We have also made the United Nations Organisation respectable. Not merely international questions but even national questions are referred to it. I thought that the action in Kashmir was only a police action because the ruler has consented to join the federation and the people also had consented. Yet, in order to lend respectability to the U.N.O. we referred this purely home matter to that body."

MODY'S SUPPORT

Sir H. P. Mody in a vigorous speech supporting the budget proposals said that they were characterised by vigour and felicity which would be expected from the Finance Minister—a man of understanding, ability and great knowledge.

Referring to several "Gaps" in the budget statement Sir Homi Mody suggested that there should be an exposition of the monetary policy of the Government. They must define the policy that the Government would pursue in the matter of currency and credit. The Finance Minister should also refer in detail to the borrowing programme of the Government at least for the next two or three years.

Holding that criticisms would continue to pour in so long as the present "economic malaise" continues, Sir H. P. Mody advised the Finance Minister to take them with a "grain of salt". The critics characterised the budget as friendly to the rich, callous towards the poor and indifferent towards the middleclasses. He said that the proportion of direct taxation to the Revenue had increased from 23 per cent in 1938 to 51 per cent now, a proportion which was higher than that in the United Kingdom and the dominions, and the actual scale of taxation on higher incomes was the highest in the world. He said that the general reaction to the budget must be favourable, though he was disappointed at the reaction on the Stock Exchange where the prices had actually receded. The reason for this general economic "malaise" he felt was that many expected miracles to happen after the reassuring speeches of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, the Congress President referred to criticisms of the Finance Minister in the House by members of the Congress Party and asked whether there was party government or not. If there was no party government, no one would be more pleased than himself, but if party Government did exist, there must be discipline in the party. The difficulty at present was that the Finance Minister could inform the Cabinet of the details of the Budget only on the day of its presentation. If a small number of responsible

people were consulted before and, members of the same party would not fall upon the Finance Minister like a wolf on the fold.

PLAYING JEKYLL & HYDE

The Finance Minister, said Dr. Pattabhi, was playing Jekyll and Hyde between the Capitalists and the Democrats with the result that he was being assailed by both sides. This was inevitable in a stage of transition. In his own home Dr. Pattabhi was regarded as a Capitalist, even though his annual income was not very much over Rs. 3,000. His wife was a Socialist and his son was fast-becoming a Communist. So they stood to profit which ever party came into power (laughter). It was a sad story that Appropriation Accounts had not been presented to the House and the Public Accounts Committee had not met for three years. He hoped that the Auditor-General's position as the supreme authority would be strengthened under the new constitution.

CONGRESS PLEDGES NOT FULFILLED

Mr. Mohanlal Gautam characterised the budget as "most disappointing". It did not make any provision for the creation of a "classless society". The budget did not fulfil the pledges the Congress had made to the masses. There was no mention in the budget about the policy of Government in regard to the abolition of Zamindari.

Mr. H. V. Kamath said that capitalists in India had 'deliberately cultivated a mentality of non-co-operation with Government. Government should deal with them in the same manner in which they "threatened to deal with Labour if it went on strike."

Mr. B. L. Sondhi said that the middle class in the Punjab used to contribute forty to forty-five per cent to Government loans but today "that Punjab is lying low. He added, "we have not even sympathy from our ministers."

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta characterised the budget as a compromise budget, seeking to repair the great damage done by the Liaquat's budget two years back.

PLEA FOR HARIJAN RELIEF

Professor Jaswanthrai regretted that no provision was made in the budget for improving the condition of Harijans. If the Government wanted to create a classless society they must give adequate relief and representation to Harijans.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh referred to the question of refugees from East Bengal and said that apart from the people who had already migrated to West Bengal, there were still over one crore of Hindus in East Bengal. The Government could not remain quite unconcerned with their future. he suggested that a security insurance corporation should be set up jointly by the two Dominions or the two Bengals to protect and ensure the lives and properties of the minorities in their respective dominions.

Matthai's Reply

Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, replying to the three-day debate on his budget assured Parliament today that every recommendation put forward by the Economy Committee would receive his most earnest attention.

There was nothing which he had said in the budget or had left unsaid (laughter) which provided any kind of foundation for the suspicion that Government were not going to take the most serious notice of the recommendations of the committee (cheers).

The Interim reports of the Committee, though valuable, only contained recommendations in the form of summary proposals. The main considerations on which those recommendations were based had yet to come. Unless he knew precious the general consideration which had governed the outlook of the Committee, it was not possible for him to formulate definite serviceable conclusions on those recommendations or to maintain his stand in the necessary discussions that would arise between the Finance Ministry and the other ministries. In the 1948-49 budget a hypothetical provision was made for economy, but for circumstances beyond their control Government could not implement it. Rather than put a hypothetical figure for this year, he thought to himself that he would take the House into confidence and say "I am not in a position to do it but I give my solemn assurance to the House that whatever recommendations are put forward by the Committee would receive my most earnest attention."

SERIES OF IF'S!

Dr. Matthai foresaw "substantial economies" before the year 1949-50 was out in Defence expenditure, food subsidies and relief and rehabilitation if certain favourable developments took place. For example Rs. 35 to

Rs. 40 crores represented in the budget of 1949-50 the excess of Defence expenditure due to special developments in Kashmir. A substantial part of that could be eliminated if developments took place in Kashmir as Government anticipated. Again, if as a result of exercising a little more pressure on Provincial Governments procurement improved. If the schemes aimed at immediate production of food bore fruit if international prices of foodgrains fell, if the monsoon was a little less unkind to India in the coming year than it had been in the past few years, Government might be able to make a substantial reduction in food subsidy.

EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

As regards expenditure on displaced persons, Government were trying, as soon as possible to transform the work done in that Ministry from relief to rehabilitation. If that transformation took place, or a substantial part of it was completed, then the expenditure would cease to be revenue expenditure and would become capital expenditure.

"If no untoward developments occur" said Dr. Matthai, if, for instance, we are not faced with another war situation, if we are not faced with another general economic depression, I would venture to forecast that when the time comes for this House to consider the budget for 1950-51, we should be in a position where our finances would be definitely more comfortable than they are today.

If they were so favoured, the budget might show a substantial surplus next year as he hoped.

Dealing with the problem of inflation, Dr. John Matthai said that it was wrong to measure the quantity of money, which was operating in the economic system of the country today by the amount of currency notes in circulation and the deposit amounts. A great deal of money, he said, had gone underground and a great deal had been hoarded and passed into the hands of people, who were not used, to investments. For effective purposes, therefore, a considerable part of money was locked up in large quantity. The amount of superfluous money was therefore much less than the House was apt to imagine.

Secondly, what money there was in circulation, little of it was being put in the investment market. He felt that there was no other solution to the problem of inflation excepting increased production and unless money was available for the investment market, increased production was not possible.

Speaking about the effects of partition on the economy of the country, Dr. Matthai said: "As a result of the partition, the country's economy has suffered much more grievously than many of us have yet begun to appreciate. On the question of transport, more than 50 per cent of our trouble in Railway is due to that the whole trade structure of the country has been disorganised. The food problem is largely due to hit. If the foreign exchange position is so difficult and if the Defence expenditure is so high, that is all due to partition."

Replying to the question whether the Government of India are going to nationalise the industries or not, Dr. Matthai said: "Stagnant as the whole economic system is, we need pull the resources which are available in the country, whether public or private. We need every bit of it for making the productive system of the country function again in the way it ought to."

"In framing this budget, I feel that one thing that is necessary is that those who are prepared to consider investment in industrial concerns and those who are prepared to devote their energies and ability in organising the industries, must be given a sense of assurance and certainty about the immediate future. Without that sense of certainty neither of them can be brought back to work. If the State has required resources and personnel, it will certainly take part in the industries. The state's resources are limited. Therefore, every available resource should be mastered, if the country is to be saved from economic stagnation. That is the basis of the budget."

CHALLENGE TO BUSINESS

Endorsing the remarks Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. Matthai said: "I have put this forward deliberately as a challenge to the business community of this country. It is a budget which calls upon them to rise to a great and important occasion. If they do not do so, I think they will be held guilty of a serious lapse at the bar of public opinion in the country. (Loud applause) We have gone as far as we could in the very difficult financial circumstances, we are faced with. We have been told that what stands in the way of production is the absence of an assurance."

If this assurance does not give (Continued on Page 16)

MOLOTOV NEARER THRONE OF RED CZAR

British Ambassador Supports Copenhagen View



M. MOLOTOV

Not In Disgrace?

(By Sylvain Mangot, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent). LONDON, March 5 (PTI-Reuters).—Three possible explanations were offered by London observers today for the replacement of M. Molotov as Foreign Minister.

It was suggested: (1) That a major change in Soviet foreign policy is contemplated; (2) That Molotov is to concentrate his energies on his duties as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; or

(3) That Moscow considers that the era of post-war foreign policy, which demanded the presence of an active foreign minister as the head of this ministry and for international conferences with the Western Allies, is now closed.

Until evidence to the contrary is available, most observers were unwilling to jump to the conclusion that M. Molotov or M. Mikoyan is in disgrace.

ISRAEL'S APPLICATION TO U. N. APPROVED

LAKE SUCCESS, March 4 (PTI-Reuters). The Security Council tonight approved Israel's application for United Nations membership by nine votes to one, with Britain abstaining. Egypt was the only member to vote against.

The United States, Soviet Union, France, China, Cuba, Norway, Ukraine, Canada, and the Argentine voted in favour.

The Chairman, Senor Alberto Alvarez of Cuba, announced that as Britain's abstention did not automatically constitute a veto, the application would be recommended.

The application will now be sent to the General Assembly for approval. The Council adjourned after it was announced that the Indonesian question and the problem of strategic trust territories would be dealt with at the next session, on Monday.

Where Is Finance Minister?

NEW DELHI, March 5 (A.P.I.).—Where is the Finance Minister? asked members of Parliament when Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, first speaker of the day rose to speak on the budget. Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar called upon Mr. Hanumanthaiya to start speaking while Mr. Sanyasarin Sinha, Government Chief Whip, went out to call the Finance Minister, Dr. John Mathai.

WHITE HOUSE KEEPS MUM: U. S.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS THINK IT SIGNAL FOR MORE TROUBLE

COPENHAGEN, March 5 (P.T.I.-Reuters).—News of the changes in the Soviet Government was received here with surprise and bewilderment. The immediate general reaction appeared to be "but why?"

The Conservative 'Berlingske Tidende' commented: "Perhaps Molotov has been moved one step nearer to the throne of the Red Czar"

Peterson's Report Backs

LONDON, March 5, (U.P.A.): The British Foreign Office today received a report from its Ambassador to Moscow, describing V. M. Molotov's release as the Soviet Foreign Minister as a promotion rather than a demotion.

It was learned that Ambassador Sir Maurice Peterson report confirmed the cautious approach taken by British officials here in assessing Molotov's replacement by Andrei Vyshinsky.

Peterson was understood to have reported that the release of Molotov from the duties of the Foreign Office will give him more time and opportunity to carry on in the second and most important role in the Soviet Union.

Molotov has been long considered as second only to Premier Josef Stalin in the Soviet hierarchy and Peterson's report apparently gave no reason to believe that his status as Stalin's probable successor has changed.

Sources close to the British Government said that the most it anticipated was a change of Russian tactics and the emphasis in the Cold War but that there was not the slightest reason to expect any change in basic Soviet policy.

A high French source took the same view, declaring that "Vyshinsky is a tool who can be extremely tough and aggressive. He is not the embodiment of basic policy as was Molotov Vyshinsky is a method."

He also pointed out here that it was the normal procedure in the complicated Soviet set-up to keep some key men in the Politburo free of departmental duties. As an example, L. P. Beria, feared chief of the Russian secret police was relieved in 1940 as Minister for Internal Affairs but has remained Deputy Prime Minister—as do Molotov and M. Mikoyan—and his power has not diminished.

INTENSIFICATION OF COLD WAR. The French Foreign Ministry today withheld comment on the Kremlin shake-up but it was understood that French authorities view the changes "with great apprehension."

Similarly, Victor Krowchoko, former official of the Soviet trade mission and author of "I Chose Freedom" said in an interview that the Soviet Cabinet shake-up would mean an intensification of the cold war. He declared that Vyshinsky's appointment "means that Soviet policy will be even more pronounced. The cold war will continue and one must expect greater activity to the Communist Party especially in Colonial countries and in the Cominform in Europe. Any hope that East-West relations will improve is merely wishful thinking."

Only 'Back Page News' In Moscow

LONDON, March 5, (PTI-Reuters).—Today on Moscow radio's surprise announcement that Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov had been replaced by his Deputy Andrei Vyshinsky varied from suggestions that he had been dismissed to take over some of Marshal Stalin's duties. Only in Russia itself was the change "back page news". The radio announcement, sandwiched late last night into the routine dictation speed broadcast was ignored by today's first four news bulletins, and given two short sentences at the end of the fifth.

All Soviet papers carried the brief official announcement on their back pages. In London the general attitude to what was described as "the mystery" was one of watchful waiting with frequent suggestions that new Russian moves were to be expected.

Most correspondents predicted that

the game would be the same but the tactics tougher. Lake Success:—Second United Nations diplomats took the new to indicate that Soviet policy towards the west was hardening. Mr. Molotov's retention of the Deputy Premiership was interpreted to mean that he might be taking over more of Marshal Stalin's duties.

THE NIZAM AND THE SARDAR



H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad photographed with the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when His Exalted Highness paid a return visit to the Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister at the Belaram Residency.

SARDAR'S APPEAL TO AKALIS TO GIVE UP DISRUPTIONIST TENDENCIES

Commends Gandhian Way To Punjabis In His Convocation Address

AMBALA, March 5 (A.P.I.). An appeal to the Akalis to give up their "separatist and disruptionist tendencies" was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, in the course of his address at the first Convocation of the East Punjab University here today. The Chancellor Sir Chandra Lal Tripathi presided.

Earlier, the Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Deputy Prime Minister by the University. Sardar Patel said he felt ashamed that Government had no alternative but to arrest Master Tara Singh for his activities which he maintained would lead India to disaster.

Sardar Patel claimed that he had been the main supporter of the Sikhs and said no other man had served the Sikhs more than himself. But he saw the end of the East Punjab and a disaster to the country if the Akalis pursued the line of action they had adopted. He appealed to the Akalis to give up their separatist and disruptionist tendencies and invited them to join the Congress. In this way alone they would be able to serve their motherland, he said.

He added that it had fallen to his lot to utter bitter truths but he had to perform this duty in the larger interests of the country.

Asking the brave Punjabis to forget the past and not to think of integration of the two Punjab Sardar Patel advised them to divert their energies towards constructive channels. Peoples of no other province, he said, could have survived the calamity which came in the wake of partition excepting the Punjabis. They had left the land

where they could not live with honour. This is a brave and hard lot. I have no doubt that the Punjab with their characteristic courage and resourcefulness will turn the East Punjab into a similar land of smiling fields which they left behind in Pakistan.

Sardar Patel concluded his forty-five minute address with an appeal to his countrymen to follow in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi, for only the Gandhian way, he said, would lead India to prosperity.

FIFTEEN AKALIS ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, March 5 (U.P.I.). Fifteen Akalis, who are stated to have delivered "political inflammatory speeches" in the recent Akali Conference held in Gujranwala, Punjab, New Delhi, have been arrested in various towns of East Punjab and subsequently brought to Delhi. The arrested persons include Sardar Ait Singh, former Minister of N.W.F.P., and Sardar Amar Singh Dusanjh, editor of "Ajit", Jalandhar.

INDIAN HESSIAN GUTTED IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, March 5 (PTI-Reuters).—A fire which destroyed 2,500 tons of hessian from India in a warehouse here was still burning tonight, 36 hours after it started. The hessian was intended for the baling of grain and was part of 80,000 tons being imported from India in exchange for wheat.

TREGEVE LIS FOR GENEVA

NEW YORK, March 5 (U.P.A.).—Five members of the United Nations secretariat, headed by Tregeve Lis, left in an airplane today for Amsterdam, en route to Geneva. It would make no comment on the replacement of Molotov by Vyshinsky.

CITY'S HOMAGE TO SAROJINI DEVI

Flag Salutation And Public Meeting Today

To pay our homage to the loving memory of Devi Sarojini Naidu, today (Sunday), will be observed as a day of mourning in the City of Bombay. Flags will fly half-mast and there will be voluntary suspension of business.

There will be Flag Salutation at the Congress House at 8 A.M.

Under the auspices of the B.R.C.C. there will be a Public Commemorative Meeting at Chaupatty today (Sunday) at 6 P.M. Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, H.E. Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, India's Ambassador to Switzerland, the Mayor of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay and other prominent Citizens will pay tributes.

MRS. NAIDU'S ASHES FOR HYDERABAD

Immersion Likely On March 11

HYDERABAD (D.N.), March 5, (A.P.I.). The ashes of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are being brought to Hyderabad from Lucknow by her son, Dr. Jaisooray on the morning of March 9, according to information reaching here.

The immersion of the ashes is expected to take place on March 11, according to present programme. Meanwhile, hundreds of telegrams expressing sympathy with Major M. G. Naidu husband of Mrs. Naidu, in his bereavement are pouring in daily at the "Golden Threshold".

Among them are those from the Maharaja of Mysore, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan Finance Minister, who was formerly Finance Minister of the Nizam's Executive Council, and the Princess of Berar.

The Nizam in his personal letter to Major Naidu says:—"Let me say how sorry I was to hear of the sudden demise of your wife. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, whom I knew for many years, and not only this, but she was an old friend and well-wisher of the State as well."

"May God rest her soul in eternal peace."

Offering Major Naidu and his family his "sincerest condolences", Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan Finance Minister in his telegram says:—"I have long and valued your friendship and the Indo-Pakistan continent has lost a true well-wisher and friend."

Stop Press

SYRIA ACCEPTS INVITATION

DAMASCUS, March 5, (PTI-Reuters).—Syria has decided to accept the invitation from Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations acting mediator for Palestine, to negotiate for a permanent truce with Israel, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee said here today.

ISRAEL-TRANSJORDAN TALKS

THE HAGUE, (PTI-Reuters).—The Israel-Transjordan armistice talks came to a complete standstill here today. Mr. Rosvain Shiloah, leader of the Israeli delegation, flew back to Tel Aviv this morning to report to the Israeli Foreign Office.

MUKERJEE TO ACT FOR ELMHIRST

NEW DELHI, March 5, (A.P.I.).—Air Marshal Elmhirst, C-in-C, R.I.A.F. has left for England for two months stay, and during his absence Air Vice-Marshal Mukerjee will officiate as Commander-in-Chief of the R.I.A.F.

FATE OF HAGUE R. T. C.

BATAVIA, March 5, (U.P.A.).—The March 12 Hague conference on Indonesia, scheduled by the Dutch, today appears likely to be shelved or postponed. The leaders of Dutch-sponsored Indonesian Federal States headed for home after announcing their inability to decide on future policy at a meeting here. It was announced that the federalist conference will not be reconvened until March 11, one day before the Dutch wanted to convene a round-table conference in the Hague.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH WEBB

WASHINGTON, March 5, (U.P.A.).—Soviet Ambassador Alexander Panyushkin today conferred with Undersecretary of State James Webb. There was speculation that Panyushkin wanted an explanation of the arrest in New York last night of the Russian Valentine Gubitchev.

INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION

Ramamurty To Lead Indian Delegation

The Indian Delegation to the inaugural meeting of the International Rice Commission, which will open at Bangkok on March 7 will consist of the following members:—

Leader: Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S. (Retd.).

Alternate/Advisers: Mr. Bhagwat Dayal, Indian Charge d'Affaires at Bangkok, Mr. K. Kamiah, Director, Central Research Institute, Cuttack, Dr. S. R. Sen, Deputy Economic Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi (Adviser-cum-Secretary).

The meeting will deal with the rules, procedure and organisation of the Commission in terms of its constitution; review the major obstacles to the expansion of rice production and to the better utilisation of available supplies and examine the steps that have to be taken to improve national and international rice statistics.

FIGHTING IN BURMA

RANGOON, March 5, (PTI-Reuters).—Heavy fighting was reported today at Myitnge, railway town seven miles south of Mandalay, according to a Government Communique.

Insurgents were said to have launched an offensive and to be advancing northwards. The Communique added that mopping up operations continued at the Maymyo hill station 40 miles north of Mandalay, which Government forces recaptured on February 25.

It claimed recapture of several Karenheld villages in the Hanthawaddy district to the south-west.

Government troops had also repulsed Karen and Communist attackers near Daiku, 80 miles north of Rangoon, it added.

FOODGRAINS BY WEIGHMENT

Government of Bombay has decided to introduce in the Bombay rationing area, sale of foodgrains by weighment in place of the existing system of sale by measurement. As the sale of foodgrains by measurement has been a long standing practice, its replacement would be a radical change.

Commencing from the 8th March 1949, the system of weighment will be introduced in the Government Grain Shops, which will be taken up in a phased manner, and experience in its practical working is gained, it will be extended to other ration shops.

At such shops, an adult will get 5 lbs. 4 oz. of all combined rationed articles (in place of 3, 1-8 Bombay seers as at present) and a child below 6 years of age, half of that per week on his ration card. On a supplementary ration card registered at such shops, a heavy manual worker will get 1 lb. and 12 oz. in place of one Bombay seer which he gets at present.

MASS CROSSING OF YANGTSE PLANNED

It was stated that peace talks were unlikely to open until the Communist leaders received the Government's peace formula now being drafted in Nanking.

Amid a flood of dispatches on peace manoeuvres in both camps, the Shanghai Kuomintang newspaper "Shun Pao" reported that a detailed plan for a mass crossing of the Yangtze river at several points was mapped out at

No Negative Action Can Suppress Communism

MACDONALD URGES IMPROVEMENT OF PEOPLES' ECONOMIC CONDITION

CALCUTTA, March 5.—Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, British High Commissioner General for South-East Asia in an interview today, stated that Communism could not be suppressed by any negative action. "We have to find some positive action which will lead to steady improvement in the peoples' economic condition and to steady expansion of their political freedom," he said.

Mr. Macdonald arrived this evening from Delhi, after participating in the informal Commonwealth conference, held here on Burma. He leaves for Singapore tomorrow morning.

Mr. Macdonald added that the suppression of Communism in Malaya depended particularly on whether the forces fighting Communism got any outside help. There was no evidence of any such substantial outside help. He characterised the Communist terrorist movement in Malaya as an attempt by a small minority of typical Communists, most of whom were aliens to Malaya, to disorganise the

economy and capture the Government of the country.

MOVEMENT NOT NATIONAL

Describing the situation in Malaya as serious, Mr. Macdonald said that the Communist terrorist movement there was neither a national movement of the people of Malaya trying to achieve their political freedom nor was it an industrial movement of the working class people trying to achieve their rights as labourers.

Mr. Macdonald said that the Malayan Indian Congress had made a declaration that they were against any attempt to gain their political objective by violence and therefore, they were against all attempts of the Communists for gaining their end by violence.

Asked what was the attitude of the Government to the suggestion made by the president of the Malayan Indian National Congress that Singapore should be united with the Mainland, Mr. Macdonald said that the question had to be settled entirely according to the wishes of the people of Mainland and the people of Singapore.

REDS ON FRINGE OF HONGKONG

Illusion To Think Moscow Does Not Control China

ANGLO-AMERICANS QUITTING COUNTRY "WHILE THE GOING IS GOOD"

BRISBANE, March 5, (PTI-Reuters). A United States missionary, Dr. W. Cadbury who has arrived here after 40 years in China, said today "the Reds are on the fringe of Hongkong. They will demand it from Britain sooner than most people expect."

British Australian Tobacco Company official Richard Hamnigan also here from Hongkong, said: "If anyone still thinks Moscow does not control China, they are sadly astray. The Anglo-Americans are getting out while the going is good."

"POLITE ULTIMATUM" TO CHIANG

NANKING:—Prime Minister Sun Fo's Cabinet decided today to abolish the special tribunals, set up a year ago, as part of the campaign to suppress Communism. It was the cabinet's first move since the move down to Canton as Communist armies swept down to the Yangtze river to within a few miles of the capital.

Today's decision put into operation reforms announced several weeks ago by acting President Li Tsung-jen and believed to be intended to improve hopes for negotiations with the Communists.

The "Chiang must go" campaign gathered momentum in Nanking today as reports spread that a two-man delegation from the Government's ten-man peace-drafting commission was being sent to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek.

Earlier reports said, the two men delivered a "polite ultimatum" to Chiang, now at his birthplace in Fengchiang (Chiang) Province, questioning him to hand over full powers to acting President Li and go abroad for the sake of the success of peace negotiations.

In Nanking the Legislative Yuan (Council) today continued yesterday's secret discussions on Government peace policy.

Usually reliable sources said the Government and Communists had both selected delegates for forthcoming formal peace negotiations expected to begin by the second half of March.

MASS CROSSING OF YANGTSE PLANNED

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EVATT TO MEET ATTLEE & BEVIN

LONDON, March 5, (PTI-Reuters). Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, who arrived in London yesterday, on what was authoritatively described as a "lawyer's visit" will have talks with Prime Minister Attlee next Tuesday and Mr. Ernest Bevin next Wednesday. It was learned today.

London observers believed that chief subjects of discussion would be: (1) The Japanese Peace Treaty and Far East strategic problem; (2) Concerted measures against Communist activity in South-East Asia.

As President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, Dr. Evatt is also to speak at a London memorial service for M. Jan Masaryk, late Czechoslovak Foreign Minister.

ALLEGED SOVIET SPY ARRESTED

NEW YORK, March 5, (U.P.A.).—Valentine Gubitchev, Russian employee of the United Nations, and Judith Coplan, 27, Justice Department worker at Washington, were arrested today on charges of stealing United States Government information.

Federal Judge Simon Rifkind set bail for Gubitchev at \$100,000, an unusually high figure in Federal cases, and \$20,000 for M. S. Coplan.

CANADIAN UNITS FOR WAR GAMES

HALIFAX, March 5, (U.P.A.). The aircraft-carrier "Manitowick" sailed to the Caribbean today to participate in war games with ships from the United States and Britain.

"TAKE INCREASED BONUS & QUIT"

Donges' Offer To Indians For Peace In S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, N.A.T.A.L., March 5 (PTI-Reuters): Dr. T. E. Donges, South-African Minister for the Interior, declared here last night that his Government was prepared to do all possible to reduce the Indian population in the Union and thereby ease tension between Europeans and Indians.

He was continuing a speech announcing that the Government was prepared temporarily to increase the bonus payable to Indians wishing to return home from the Union under the Assisted emigration scheme.

Dr. Donges added that the ultimate aim could not be achieved with the present tension between the Union, Pakistan and India.

Liquor Worth Rs. 12000 Seized

SURAT, March 5, (A.P.I.): Two hundred sixty-four bottles of foreign liquor worth about Rs. 12000 was recovered from a house in Abrama village of Jalalpur Taluka when police raided the house.

Mody's Prescription For Matthai

(Continued from Page 13)

the confidence they have been asking for, then there is fundamentally something wrong with the business community.

Referring to the various taxation proposals, the Finance Minister recalled that it had been suggested that the liberalising of the Depreciation Allowances might be abused so as to escape taxation. He had considered this question and had provided sufficient safeguards against this in the Finance Bill, which the House would discuss later on.

POSTAL RATES

Of the taxation proposals, he said, the increase in the rate of postcards seemed to have claimed the greatest attention.

He added that it had been estimated that the cost of production of a postcard nowadays was 8.2 pias. The House would, therefore, agree that there was a 'prima facie' case for increasing it to nine pias.

The Finance Minister continued that he had various reasons for recommending to Government an excise duty on coarse and medium cloth. Cloth and salt were universally used articles and the loss of the salt duty was undoubtedly a strain on the Government's revenue position.

The difference between an excise duty on cloth and an excise duty on salt was this. However wealthy a man might be, he could not consume more than a limited quantity of salt, which was fixed by physical requirements.

The Finance Minister said that while democracy was a blessing, it was also an "expensive blessing". The more democratic society became, the more they would find the financing of it was going to be a strain on their resources. He had not the slightest doubt that as days went by, they would have to look upon excise duties as an inevitable source of revenue for financing the fundamental functions of a democratic state.

Referring to the question of conflict and overlapping between Central and Provincial taxation, the Finance Minister said he was aware of the problem. It should be solved without delay. There were two ways of solving it. They could establish a convention by agreement between the Centre and the Provinces and, amongst the Provinces themselves by which this overlapping and conflict might be reduced to the minimum.

BREAKING BACK OF FINANCIAL PROBLEM

It had been suggested that the deficit in the capital budget was serious that it would worsen the economic situation. He did not agree with this view.

The Finance Minister added: "Barring any untoward and unexpected developments, if we are able to see our way through 1949-50, which is a critical year in many ways, when we are going to maintain a precarious financial existence, if we are able to see our way through till then, then I think we shall have broken, for some years to come, the back of our financial problem."

The Finance Minister was loudly applauded at the end of his speech.

EVATTS ADMIRE BUDDHA STATUE



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Herbert Evatt and Mrs. Evatt study an image of Buddha on display at the Indian Art Exhibition at Delhi Government House.

COMMUNIST AID TO ADIBASIS

Situation In Mayurbhanj "Grave Though Entirely Under Control"

CUTTACK, March 5 (API): It is officially announced that Communists are now "actively associated" with the Adibasi trouble in Mayurbhanj and the present situation is described as "grave though entirely under control." A Orissa Government 'communique' says: "Since the 27th of last month, there has unfortunately been a recrudescence of Adibasi unrest in Mayurbhanj after a lull of over a fortnight. Firm measures have had to be taken and on two occasions fire had to be opened on unruly Adibasi crowds."

From the evidence available to Government they are satisfied that Communists are actively associated with this new phase of Adibasi agitation. Well known active Communist workers are known to have infiltrated in the disturbed area on the border of Bihar, and apart from this the technique adopted by Adibasi gatherings by way of putting up of road blocks, cutting of telegraph and telephone wires and taking cover behind trees, ridges and rocks while attacking police parties with bows and arrows, definitely indicates that the leadership of the movement has passed into the hands of Communists both local and those who have come across the Bihar and the Bengal borders. The discovery of red flags with Adibasi assemblies which had to be dispersed by force points to the same conclusion.

BRUTAL MURDER

"An ugly feature of the fresh outbreak of lawlessness is that it is directed mainly against non-Adibas inhabiting the disturbed area. On two occasions a number of non-Adibas were kidnapped and taken to unknown destination and the bodies of three of them have been discovered indicating that they were brutally murdered. Although there have been no incidents on the second and third of this month, the situation still remains grave though entirely under control."

Government are determined to take the firmest possible measures to deal with this new outbreak of lawlessness and they are confident that the trouble would soon be over."

CALCUTTA POLICE TAKE OVER ALL GUNS

CALCUTTA, March 5, (A.P.I.): The Calcutta police took charge of all guns and ammunition from gun-makers and dealers in firearms in the city and suburbs today. This is understood to be a precautionary measure against any possible untoward incident in the near future, in view of the present situation.

The desirability of taking such a step, it is learnt, was discussed earlier in the week with representatives of gun-makers and dealers.

AUSTRALIAN REDS WILL WELCOME SOVIET ARMY

Sharkey Follows Theorez And Togliatti

SYDNEY, March 5. (PTI-Reuters)—The General Secretary of the Australian Communist party today said he gave general support to the recent statements by the European Communist leaders, Theorez and Togliatti, that they would assist an invading Soviet army.

The Secretary, Mr. I. I. Sharkey, said, "I believe the Soviet Union will go to war only if she is attacked. I am sure the House realises the full import of these incidents and appreciates that the problem is not confined only to possible strikes by certain dissident railway unions, but is one of Law and Order generally, involving, as it does, a violent and brutal challenge to the state."

Mr. Sharkey claimed that if in pursuit of aggressors Soviet troops did come to Australia, the Australian working class would welcome them in the way the Soviet armies were welcomed by the people of Europe at the end of the war.

E.-I. Commerce Chamber's Aid To Gujarat Businessmen

Having regard to the acute scarcity that has arisen in Gujarat and Saurashtra, the East Indian Chamber of Commerce Ltd., well-known as "Talukda Bazar" in the local business circle of Bombay, has sent more than Rs. 7,000 as donations to various associations as help in the distress prevailing area. Further, a sum of Rs. 1,001 has been donated by the East India Chamber of Commerce to Bharucha Sevashram to purchase a "Jip Car".

Scarcity In Ahmedabad Villages

The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in the villages of Usmanabad, Sabaspur, Lilapur, Lapkaman, Chharodi, Jagatpur, Ognaj, Gota, Sola, Hebatpur Bhada and Shilaj of Daskroi Taluka in Ahmedabad District with effect from March 5.

Scarcity In Kaira Villages

The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 67 more villages of Kaira District. Of these, 53 villages are in Cambay taluka and the rest 14 in Matar taluka. The Collector of Kaira has been authorised to distribute gratuitous relief in these villages immediately and open three mass cattle feeding centres.

B. B. & C. I. R. MEN WILL NOT STRIKE

Shantilal Shah's Assurance To Bombay Journalists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Working President of the B.B.C.I. Railway Employees Association told Bombay journalists today that railmen on the B.B.C.I. line would not respond to the call of Communists for strike, but would stick to work and endeavour to maintain the transport system in normal condition.

NEHRU DROPS ANTI-STRIKE BILL

NEW DELHI, March 5 (UPI): The Essential Services (Prevention of Strikes) Bill which was introduced in the Parliament a few days back by the Home Minister, with the object of preventing illegal strikes in essential services, particularly the threatened Railway and Postal strikes, was withdrawn from the House today.

Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru moving for leave to withdraw the bill, on behalf of the Home Minister, Sardar Patel, said that when the question of introducing the measure declaring certain strikes illegal was first considered the Railway and Communications Ministers, who were threatened with strikes in their respective departments, felt that a bill prohibiting strikes in these two essential undertakings was necessary to deal with the situation. Subsequently matters improved in that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation decided against a strike and the problem was of dealing with strikes sponsored by Unions, which did not obey the Federation's mandate and the threatened Postal strike. It was then considered that it would suffice to have a mere enabling measure with somewhat wider scope so as to cover certain other essential undertakings in which strikes or threats to strike had become a matter of frequent concurrence to the detriment of the morale and interests of the general community. Now the position has further improved in that the strike threat is at present confined only to certain Railways, the Unions of whose employees are dominated by the Communists.

"But as against that improvement must be set the grave deterioration", added the Prime Minister, "which has occurred as a result of recent events in Calcutta and elsewhere. I am sure the House realises the full import of these incidents and appreciates that the problem is not confined only to possible strikes by certain dissident railway unions, but is one of Law and Order generally, involving, as it does, a violent and brutal challenge to the state."

"This situation has to be carefully considered", said Pandit Nehru "and suitable measure devised to meet it. We propose to do this and, if necessary, to approach the House again for such directions and powers as may be deemed necessary."

Concluding he said, "I wish this House and the country to know that we are not frightened at the situation. We shall deal with it adequately. We are fully confident."

The House thereafter adjourned till Monday.

B.P.T.U.C.'s Call For One-Day Strike On March 9

BOMBAY, March 5, (N. P. I.): The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress meeting here today has passed a resolution calling upon the workers of all industries in the province to record their protest against the repression and demonstrate their solidarity with the railwaymen by resorting to a one-day strike on March 9.

City Collections For Gandhi Memorial Fund

BOMBAY, March 5 (API): Contributions to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund in Bombay city amount to Rs. 23,92,859/0/0 up to today.

This represent a little over a third of the target figure of Rs. one crore set for this city.

DELHI WANTS BALANCED BUDGETS IN PROVINCES

QUESTION OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX BEING CONSIDERED, SAYS

V. L. MEHTA

Morarjee Justifies Increase In Police Expenditure

BOMBAY, Saturday. In his reply to the Budget debate, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, stated that the present budget was a reflection of the circumstances in the Province, which were changing from year to year. Such a change was noticable, in the last three budgets presented by the Government of India also.

He did not feel that the factors causing deficits, were not of a temporary nature as one member stated. They could not be carried over, as had been suggested. The items on which expenditure had been incurred, had the approval of the House, and the schemes were those which the House had sanctioned.

What was more, there was an injunction from the Centre that there should be no deficit budget, and that the budget must be balanced. Schemes like refugee rehabilitation, food subsidies and the merger of States were bound to be expensive.

Answering the charge of mounting expenditure, Mr. Mehta said, "You can't build bricks without straw". If ameliorative and constructive schemes, had to be continued, money must be found. In spite of financial difficulties, Government had continued their Development programmes in the fields of Agriculture, Irrigation, Education, Health, Housing, Communications and others. Three major projects, the Narbada, Tapi and Nirsagar projects were on hand. The Koyna Valley project was being examined with the help of the Government of India.

He felt that the increase in police expenditure was justified, as confidence had to be instilled in the people and law and order had to be maintained.

The Finance Minister revealed that the Cabinet, headed by the Premier had closely gone into the recommendations of the Administration Enquiry Committee, and their decisions would be disclosed in a series of orders. But, it had to be remembered that the function of Government administration, was not maintaining law and order, as in the old days, but there were other functions like increasing social and economic amenities to the people.

He also revealed that Government was yet considering the question of agricultural income tax, but did not reply to the criticisms on the new taxes, as there would be ample time to do so when Government introduced the Bill to amend the Sales Tax Act and the Finance Bill.

ECONOMIC FOUNDATION

Concluding Mr. Mehta said that the acceptance of the budget would strengthen the economic foundations of the Province. It was the earnest desire of the Government to see that the poverty and want of the people, as well as other handicaps, were removed. The ideal of Sarvodaya for all, might not be immediately realised, but that was the goal of the Government.

Mr. M. P. Patil Minister for Agriculture and Forests, who participated in the budget debate said that Government had given top priority to the food problem of the province, in the solution of which they were keenly interested. They were bound to a policy of gradual development of all their agricultural resources, he pleaded for the co-operation of cultivators and social reformers in this herculean task, without which no desired results could be achieved.

The Minister revealed that Government had a comprehensive scheme for supplying improved seeds to cultivators. Seeds were supplied in substantial quantities to cultivators during the last two years.

There was also the problem of waste land in the province. Special efforts were being made by Government to bring them under cultivation. The Government of India had a similar scheme and had approached the International Bank for a loan for the purpose. The Government of Bombay had undertaken to bring under cultivation three lakhs acres of waste land. This meant a substantial addition to the food requirements of the Province.

He said that at present about 70,000 acres of land were under tractor-cultivation. This mechanical cultivation

of land could help to improve the food-supply position of the province. In the near future they wanted to bring larger areas of land under mechanical cultivation.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

There was also the problem of soil improvement. The yield per acre was very low due to soil erosion. Concentrated efforts were needed to increase the yield. Government had started a Bunding Department which was doing useful work in this direction. So far the department was able to bund seven lakhs of acres of land.

Mr. R. H. Goodwalla stressed the need for encouraging cottage industries. That way they could help the cultivators in making the best use of their idle hours.

Mr. S. L. Silam welcomed the budget and congratulated the Finance Minister on his ability to tide over the grave economic crisis which had confronted the province. He was satisfied that the burden of fresh taxes had fallen only on that category of people who could bear them.

The member justified the increased expenditure on the Police Department as absolutely essential. Law and order were the pre-requisites of all progress.

People wanted internal peace at any cost and they would not mind of financial sacrifices towards this end.

The Thakor Saheb of Kherwada pleaded for the removal of existing controls. He said that controls were the main cause of the present economic chaos in the province. He believed that decontrol would put an end to black-markets.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, justified the proposed increase in police expenditure. He wanted to correct some "misrepresentations" made by members. Some of them laboured under the delusion that the present strength of the provincial police was more than was necessary. This was not true, looking to the conditions prevailing in the province. It was true that the strained relations between the two major communities had improved remarkably during the last year. But communalism still persisted in a different shape, and they had to guard against it. I am sure if the present police force is cut down, those members who have pleaded for such a cut would find it difficult to live in the province", said the Home Minister.

OTHER CRITICS

Replying to other critics, the Minister stated that the Bombay police were in no way responsible for the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. The allegations made by a member in this regard were absolutely unfounded and unjustified. So far as the police in this province were concerned, they had taken all necessary precautions.

"One must be fair to the police who serve you," continued the Minister. He said that the officers had carried out their duties efficiently and conscientiously. If they had failed in spite of that, it was not their fault. He believed that the murder was purely an act of God.

The Home Minister refuted the allegation made by a member that the

police force was utilized to suppress the members of a particular political party to which he belonged. He admitted that some meetings at Satara were banned because the conveners seemed to be bent on mischief. He warned that if such mischievous tendencies persisted, government would not hesitate to take stringent measures to curb them. No government was worth its name if it did not maintain law and order in the province. It was their duty to do so, and nothing could prevent them from carrying out their duty.

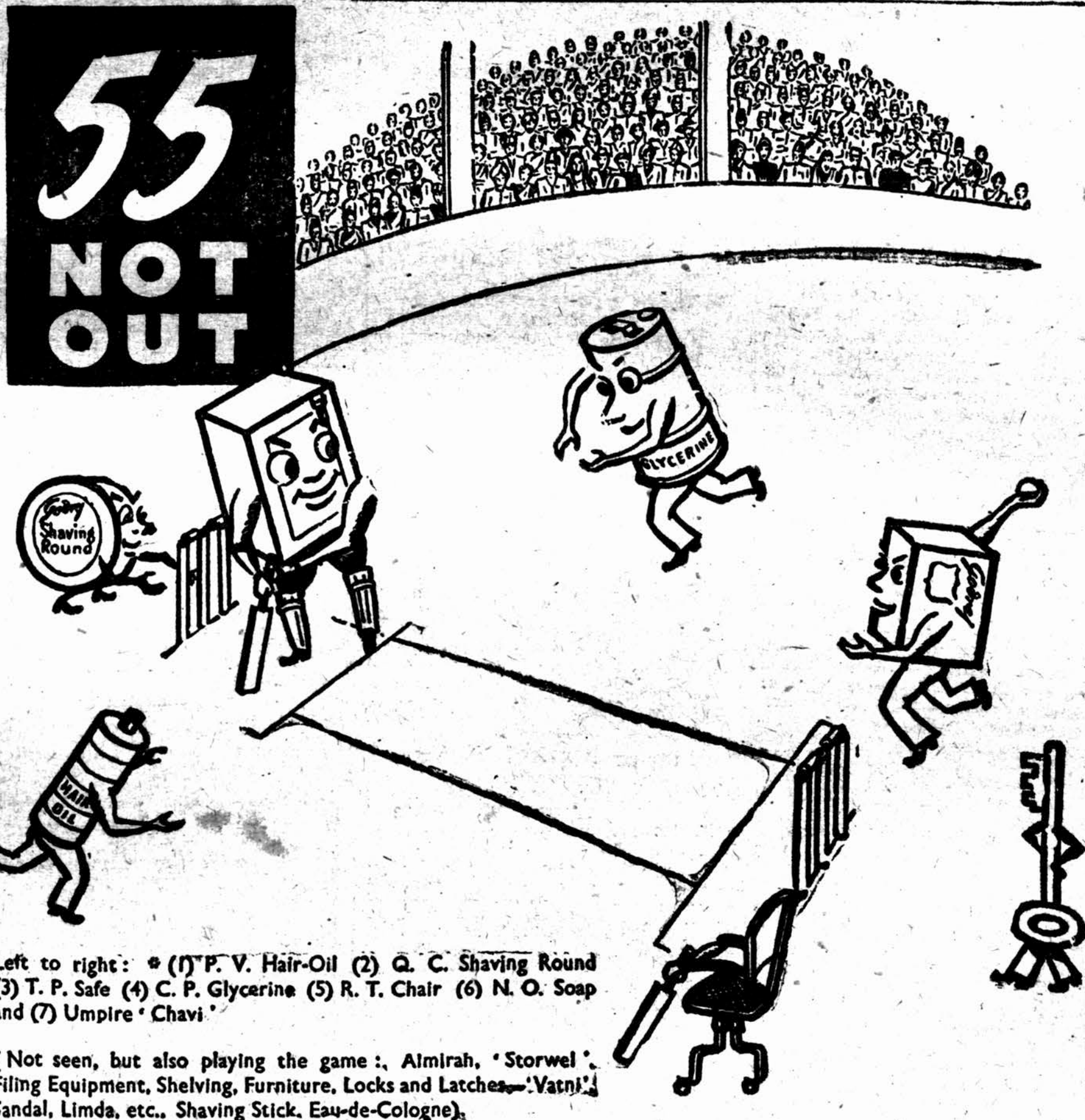
Mr. L. M. Shrikant wanted that the pace of the major development schemes planned or already undertaken by Government must be expedited, so that the results would become obvious to the people.

Mr. Chhotubhai Patel, Indian Merchants' Chamber said that expenditures of a "temporary" nature, on schemes pertaining to refugee rehabilitation and cyclone relief could have been taken from cumulative balances.

Sales Tax on Exports would affect the industry and commerce of the province, for Bombay was a natural harbour and distributing centre. The province might find it difficult to compete with other provinces, and there was a possibility of trade being diverted. The duty on electricity would also have an adverse effect on trade and industry.

Mr. M. U. Rajab said that the revenue receipts were underestimated to a considerable degree. If this was not done, Government would have realised that there was no need to levy fresh taxes.

Mr. V. P. Pawar the last speaker on the budget discussion, suggested that the government would have done better to raise the finances they required by taxing racing, rather than some of the taxes proposed to be levied, as the latter would hit the poorer classes.



Left to right: * (1) P. V. Hair-Oil (2) Q. C. Shaving Round (3) T. P. Safe (4) C. P. Glycerine (5) R. T. Chair (6) N. O. Soap and (7) Umpire 'Chavi'

(Not seen, but also playing the game: Almirah, 'Storwel', Filing Equipment, Shelving, Furniture, Locks and Latches, 'Vatni', Sandal, Limda, etc., Shaving Stick, Eau-de-Cologne).

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Wanted—72/52 Spindles Slubbing, one intermediate frame, one Roving Waste Opener and four Cards 38" on wire. Apply Box No. 3606A, "Bombay Chronicle"

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On Sale—100 New Henry Livesey Cotton Looms 20-38", 20-44", 38-48", and 22-54" for immediate sale. Offer invited care Box No. 3606, "Bombay Chronicle"

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For loan on easy terms please contact Monindra Bros., Amritsar. (362)

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Have your representative in Delhi and up-country towns at reasonable terms. We can represent you effectively in selling, purchasing, and despatching: 25 years' experience in Hardware, Tools, Fountain Pens, Hosiery and Stationery. Please contact "Roshan Lal Sharma & Sons" Hauz Qazi, Delhi. (355)

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The local produce market opened steady and continued to rule quiet. Castor-seeds May delivery closed around the previous closing level of 134-10 after fluctuating both ways. The following were the closing quotations:

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality	37 13 0
Coromandal	36 0 0
Bold ready	36 10 0
Bold Feb.-March	36 14 0
Bold April May	37 14 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
May delivery	134 10 0
Ready	27 8 0
LINSSEDS—	
Ready	27 11 0
Feb.-March	27 9 0
April-May	27 11 0
GROUNDNUT OILS—	
Ready receipts	20 12 0
February	20 13 0
March	20 13 0
April	20 13 6
Linseed Oil	18 12 0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19 0 0
Castorseed oil Commercial Quality	17 8 0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Government of India Treasury Deposit Receipts of the value of Rs. 23,00,000/- were sold during the month of February 1949, as under:—
6 months Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 22,00,000/-
12 months Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 1,00,000/-
Total Rs. 23,00,000/-

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, March 4 (U.P.A.): Black pepper futures closed inactive and nominally unchanged. The spot situation also ruled quiet and unchanged. Sellers found indifferent response to offerings at 75 cents per pound. White spot was not quoted, but supplies due from Holland in about 30 days were offered at 95 cents per pound.

Afloat supplies of black pepper were available in a price range of about four cents per pound. Steamers about to arrive were quoted around 73 cents with expected mid-April arrivals priced at 69 cents per pound.

In the shipment market, local resellers quoted March position at 66 cents, April 65 and May 64 cents ex-dock basis.

While grinders and other consumers appeared to have covered their requirements for the time being, sellers maintained a reserved attitude because of limited stocks in licensed warehouses and lack of fresh news concerning possible shipments out of Indonesia.

Closing prices included, all nominal:
March 69 cents,
May 66 cents,
July 62 cents,
September 60 cents,
October 52 cents,
December 49 cents,
January 46 cents.

In the spot market, black was quoted at 75 cents nom and white at \$1.05 nom.

London Pepper Idle

LONDON, March 4 (U.P.A.): The situation prevailed in the London pepper market today, with all prices unchanged, including Malabar.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, March 4 (U.P.A.): White Muntok was quoted at S\$238 and Lampung black at S\$190 per picul of 133.3 lbs.

There were a few small transactions in black pepper, but the market remained firm.

New York Seed Prices

NEW YORK, March 4 (U.P.A.): The following were prices of seeds in the New York market today:

Castor-seeds	\$110. nom.
Cotton-seeds	\$80 nom.
Linseed	\$6.00
Linseed oil	27.6 cents.
Groundnuts	17.50-75.
Groundnut oil	15-3/8 cents.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 5.

The following were the quotations at 2-00 P.M.:

Tata Ordinary	291 0
Tata Deferred	1642 8
Indian Iron	23 8
Steel Corp. of Bengal	21 0
Bombay Dyeing	936 4
Central India	238 2
Gokak	282 8
Kohinoor	280 0
Simplex	180 0
Swadeshi	275 0
Tata Power	1523 12
Associated Cement	150 0
Belapur	215 0
Bombay Burma (Old)	277
Scindia	17 12
Central Bank	87 12
New India	61 8
Tata 2nd Pref.	138 2

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, March 5.
Wheat 24 to 26, Gram 15, Barley 14, Bajra 14, Maize 15/1, Bajra 16, Juwar 16, Juwar 11/8, Matar 1/10, Jeth 11/3, Arhar 13, Jeth 11/12, Urd 18/4, Moong 20, Masoor 15, to 16, Gur Ready 13/6, Future Fagan 13/2, Baisakh 13/14/3. Arrivals 4000 mds., Sakkar 14, Sugar Crystal 29/8, Khandasari 22 to 27, Sarsan 24/4, Jeth 24/2/9, Taraseed 19 to 21, Oil 65, Cottonseed 15, Groundnut 19, Oilcake 8/8, Bardana Ready 113, Chet 109/8, April 121. Silver Forward Opening 185/10, Gold 117

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 4.

American Telephone and Telegraph	147-3/8
Amerec Holding Co.	26-1/2
Anacosta Copper Mining	31-3/4 exdiv
Chase National Bank	34-1/2
Sinclair Oil	20-1/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	48-1/4
General Elec. Co.	36-1/4
Ingersoll Rand	61
International Nickel	28
National City Bank of New York	39
New York Central Rail Road Co	10-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-3/8
Texas Corporation	50-7/8
Union Carbide	37-5/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	14-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, March 4.

U. S. Price of foreign silver 7-1/2

Foreign Exchange Control Board In Japan

TOKYO, March 5 (U.P.A.): Supreme Commander-General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters today announced a Japanese Foreign Exchange Control Board has been set up in a new move to speed the nation's economic recovery.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 5.

Closing quotations at 2-30 p.m.:—
Tata Ordinary 291/4; Tata Deferred 1642/8; Indian Iron 23/8; Steel Corp. of Bengal 21; Bombay Dyeing 936/4; Central India 238/2; Gokak 282/8; Kohinoor 280; Simplex 180; Swadeshi 275/0; Tata Power 1523/12; Associated Cement 150/0; Belapur 215/0; Bombay Burma (Old) 277; Scindia 17/12; Central Bank 87/12; New India 61/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 138/2.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 5.

Conyarn Beypore 139/140, Qulandy 145/100, Fibre Garwood 90, Ungarled 80, Coconut Raw 165/161, Dry 140/170, Coconut Oil 590, Copra 397/8, Mupasand 401/8, Madras nottam 425, Pepper Wynaad 1420, Conyarn 1400, Dry Ginger Chennad 650, Ernad 020, Coffee Koodusa 145, Timber 60/70, Jangewood 35/40, Venapine 55/65, Benteak 30/40, Teak 80/120, Mango 3/3/4, Teak 10/17/8, Rosewood 12/8/20.

Colombo Stock Exchange

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, March 5.

Market featured transactions:—
Taps Agia Gouvas 10-1/2, Apraneng 11, Dababiyas 1-1/2, Lickoyag 13, Galle bonds 9-1/4, Girindri Edas 7-1/4, Mayens 10-1/4, Dopytyas 10, Ceylon Provincial 14, Maworas 8-3/4, Poona-galias 17-1/2, Strataedens 24-1/2, 10. Mangtons 2-1/4, Upands 15 and 15 plus, Brokerage, Welimadas 17, Westwards 405 12-1/2 Tea and Rubbers Gomadas 6-1/2, Gona Adikas 2 5/8, The. Kuttapitayas 8, Mead Mors 13, Neuchatels 12, Pennadulla Valleys 7-1/2, Saffragams 15, Talangawelas 9-3/4, Rubbers Bukit Darans 2-1/2, Forcesters 8, Morawilas 6, Jebongs 4, Kalutara Rubbers 5-1/2, Kongsis 3-1/2, Langat Rivers 3-3/4, Lapan Utans 3-1/2, Nriwattes 1-1/2, Ruwanwella 5, with Divd. Sitagamas 3-1/4, Tuan Mees 5.

Comments: Colombo Hotels 115, Cargils 3, Colombo Apothecaries 8-3/4, Galle Faces 110, Terrazzo Tiles 8, Walker and Greys 2-1/2, Oppenuts Perak Rivers 11-1/4.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, March 4.

LONDON, Australian Wheat 96 Mar/Apr

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, March 4.

London Silver both Spot and Forward 43-1/2 pence
Gold bars fine per oz. 38 12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, March 4.

T. T. London on: SELLING BUYING
New York 4.0275 4.0325
Montreal 4.0275 4.0325
Zurich 17.34 17.36
Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 4.

Consols 2-1/2 p c 80-5/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p p 1961 105-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 114-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 103-7/8
and after
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 103-1/2
London Reg. 39-1/2
National Bank of India 39-1/2
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5.824.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 5. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Credits were in sufficient supply in London's Money Market during the past week to create conditions of ease. Maturities were almost sufficient to meet the uptake of new bills and banks were willing lenders.

Heavy Government interest in disbursements aided the market and banks were keen buyers of short-dated bills. Books were balanced without difficulty and in some cases balances were unmet.

Bank of England return showed expansion of £10.8 millions in banker's balances. This was mainly due to Government disbursements. The total of this item is now some £300,000,000 and accounts for the easy monetary conditions.

Applications for £170,000,000 Treasury Bills totalled £330,885,000 of which £170,000,000 was allotted at an average rate of 10 Shillings 4.59 Pence per cent. Next week £170,000,000 Treasury Bills will be offered and Treasury Deposit receipts £45,000,000 maximum at six months.

New Zealand Increases Butter Quota For India

Information has been received that the Government of New Zealand has increased the quota for export of butter to India from 400 to 500 tons. Importers of butter in India may place their orders with suppliers in New Zealand. Butter can be obtained from New Zealand without import licence.

Karachi Cotton Market

KARACHI, March 5.

(From Our Correspondent.)
Cotton ready roller types Sind MT 92, Punjab 189, F 94/8, LSS 88, Four F 85/8, Desi Sind 62/8. Spot turnover totalled 1400 bales, principally MT and Four F. Arrivals from uncovers yesterday were 5926, Exports 427 bales of which 305 for Bombay per steamer "Barjora".

India's total purchases of Pakistan cotton so far are estimated about three lacs bales out of four lacs bales minimum quota fixed for period ended February 20. Thus remaining one lac's bales quota has lapsed unless Pakistan Government revises its export policy.

Cottonseed NT Ready 9/11, April 8/15/8. Steady on good ready demand induced by reports about Jodhpur railway loan being shortly reopened for traffic. Exports totalled 3575 bags for India.

Gold 108.12 Sovereigns 69, Silver 137. Steady on demand from Dacca, Stock Exchange quotation unchanged.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, March 4.

Silver Spot and forward 43-1/2d,
Gold bars fine per oz. 38 12/3
Tata 2nd Pref. 138/8.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.
NEW YORK, March 5
Previous Closing 32.22
Today's Opening 32.24
Difference +2
Today's Closing 32.33
Difference +11

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, March 5.

Silver Bullion Ready Rs. As.
Gold Ready 187 4
Gold Ready 117 14
Sovereign 75 8
EXPECTATION:
Cotton Jarilla May 620 0

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Camera: P. G. KUKDE

Story: Dialogues Pt. GIRISH

Editing: PRATAP DAVE

Songs: RAMMURTHI

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A. C. B. OFFICIALS SEVERELY ASSAULTED

Notorious Bad Character Said To Be One Among Five Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday. Three officers of the Anti-Corruption Branch, a Superintendent, an Inspector and a Deputy Inspector of the Bombay C.I.D., who were inveigled to a city boarding house on Thursday night, were severely assaulted by some rowdies and had to be treated in hospital.

The Police have arrested five persons in this connection including a notorious bully.

It appears that on Thursday evening Superintendent Bashiruddin of the A.C.B., received a complaint from the proprietress of the boarding house, at Ballard Pier, alleging that one Guttumal who is her boarder, was demanding Rs. 3000 from her, for getting her out of a case of assault in which she was one of the persons charged.

It is stated that the premises were the venue of frequent drunken brawls between rival sections residing there. As a sequel, several complaints and cross complaints had been lodged with the Palton Road Police Station.

Guttumal is alleged to have demanded the sum of Rs. 3000 from the woman on the pretext that he had to pay the same to certain Police officers from the Palton Road Station.

The officers of the A.C.B. decided to lay a trap and accordingly handed over Rs. 3000 in marked 100 rupee notes to the woman to be given to Guttumal.

Simultaneously arrangements were made to raid the boarding house, the moment the money was passed to the party demanding it.

Inspector Rao Saheb Shete, accompanied by Deputy Inspector Kulkarni of the A.C.B. disguised as casual visitors to the hotel, went there and they both took up strategic positions.

As they and a couple of constables whom they took with them lay in wait for the "prey" to appear, they are said to have been set upon by some inmates of the place and a "rough-house" ensued between the officers who had been taken unawares and their assailants.

It seems that the proprietress called Guttumal inside her room and as she was about to make over the amount to him one Kedarnath, an accomplice of the former is said to have stepped on the scene and grabbed the bundle. Hurriedly secreting it, somewhere on his person, he is stated to have made a dash for the exit and passed on the amount, within the twinkling of an eye, to yet another alleged accomplice by the name of Rafiq who was suspiciously lingering outside, under the very nose of Inspector Shete and Deputy-Inspector Kulkarni, who were also prowling around.

As Rafiq was about to be apprehended in the act of receiving the bundle, like a flag in a relay race, Kashinath a fourth member of the gang, who was also lurking about is said to have pounced on the officers who tried to intercept Rafiq and together they are stated to have started assaulting the Inspector and his Deputy.

Rao Saheb Shete and Deputy Inspector Kulkarni were retrieved from their plight, as they were fighting a defensive battle by Superintendent Bashiruddin, who hastened to the place. He too was assaulted, before the three assailants were arrested.

Superintendent Bashiruddin's left hand was fractured and the other two officers also received serious injuries, all three having to be taken to hospital.

Later the Police arrested Rafiq and traced Dawood, who is said to have decamped with the money in a motor car, at Mahim.

Rupees 2100 were recovered from him and Rs. 200 from a hotel on information given by him.

Arms Seized In City Flats

Last evening the Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. raided a city flat and seized arms and ammunition. The C.I.D. in this connection arrested Jaswantsingh Kahaning. He was subsequently released on bail.

Producing him before Mr. T. S. Vyas, at the Esplanade Police Court today, the police stated that during the search of Jaswantsingh's flat, one automatic pistol 22 bore, one revolver and 256 rounds of cartridges were found there.

Jaswantsingh's bail period was ex-

tended for a fortnight pending investigation.

Suspects In Theft Case Arrested

Two persons were arrested by the Nagpada Police on Friday evening in connection with a house-breaking and theft case.

The accused, Mahadeo Appa Kadam and Sadashiv Bapu, were produced before Mr. M. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court today, when the police stated that on the night of February 18 the accused forced open the window of the Pollard Watch Company with a jemmy and entered the premises.

The culprits are stated to have stolen 155 wrist watches and Rs 162 in cash, but in their anxiety to escape from the scene of the crime they are alleged to have left behind the tools of their trade in the form of a jemmy, a gimlet, a torch and a handkerchief.

The police also arrested some other persons connected with the offence from whom they are reported to have recovered watches valued at Rs. 4904. Information which the police received indicates that the alleged gang of house-breakers with whom the accused are associated, is involved in another case where woollen cloth was stolen from a place in Clare Road.

The accused were remanded to police custody pending further enquiries.

FIVE FIRESTONE EMPLOYEES ARRESTED

Five persons said to be connected with the strike of the employees of the Firestone Rubber Tyre Coy., were it is learnt, arrested by the Police.

SPAIN HOPEFUL OF ADMISSION TO U.N.O.

LONDON, (I.P.S.): Spain is hopeful that she will be admitted as a member of the U.N.O. very soon, says a Madrid dispatch. Senor Alberto Martin, the foreign Minister predicted in the course of a press interview that the U.N.O. assembly at Lake Success when it meets in April will make a decision favourable to Spain.

Senor Sunor, Franco's brother-in-law the wartime Foreign Minister of Spain said that in 1949, Spain would get aid from wealthy countries, meaning chiefly America. He also asserted that in the present context of world factors Spain's collaboration with Anglo-American nations as against Soviet Russia will prove a great factor for them and that these powers had realised this factor.

Kalelkar To Tour Mysore And N. Canara

BOMBAY: (I.P.S.): Kaka Kalelkar will undertake a tour of Mysore and North Canara in connection with the Sravdya Samaj work, some time during this month. Kalelkar has completed the preliminary work of the Gandhi Smaran Samaj in Bombay.

AMERICAN EXPRESS MANAGER COMMITS SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday. With his entire face blown to shambles, Mr. Clarke J. West, 56-year-old Manager of the Bombay office of the well-known travel agency, the American Express Co. Inc., was found dead in his bed — which was soaked with streams of congealed blood — in his flat at Mark Haven Strand Road, Colaba, this morning.

The shot with which he put an end to his life, was not heard by anybody in the building as the flat was at that time, which was about midnight fanned by the gusty sea-breeze that blows from the Apollo Bunder bay.

Mr. & Mrs. West it is said went to bed half and hearty last night and without a single outward sign of worry, after giving his servant money for the morning's bazar.

NOTE TO POLICE

After retiring, it is surmised he must have decided to commit suicide. He wrote five notes to various people including one to the Police and one to his office in which he described

PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE & AMITY

Kher's Address At Saifee High School

BOMBAY, Saturday. Addressing a gathering at the Saifee High School this evening following the prize distribution, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, appealed for religious tolerance and amity emphasising that religious goodwill and understanding could best be engendered through education of children.

Mr. Kher said that the country had had bitter experience of the havoc wrought by communalism and begotry, both prior to and during the earlier months of independence, when Muslim set upon Hindu and "vice versa", so that it became unsafe for the one to venture into the locality dominated by the other.

This spirit of narrow sectarianism could only be eradicated by teaching the young the tenets preached by religious leaders, who in their own ways preached neighbourliness and communal harmony. Moreover it was necessary for every individual to think not in terms of his community but in terms of the country as a whole.

The Premier also stressed the necessity of spreading literacy among the masses. He further appealed for the education of women so that they could play their part in the building of the nation. With the introduction of adult franchise he said, the need for the education of the masses had been greatly increased so that every voter could participate in the Government of the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Kher, reverting to the issue of religious intolerance, said that if schools take it upon themselves to teach children social amity and goodwill, they will have gone a long way in building a better nation.

MORE CLOTH DISPATCHED FROM BOMBAY

335 Special Trains Run In One Month

NEW DELHI, March 5. 335 special trains 30 more than during December 1948, were run on Indian Railways during January, 1949.

Cloth despatches from Bombay area to various zones in the country were better than in the previous month—1,50,151 bales being moved in January 1949 as against 1,48,000 bales in December 1948.

It has been arranged to run two special trains per week to New Delhi from Bombay Carnac Bridge including 'smalls' in addition to about 30 wagons per week of dock traffic. These arrangements are liable to cancellation if the loaded consignments are not removed immediately from the station premises.

Fruit Products Control Order

NEW DELHI, March 5. Under a notification published in the Gazette of India the enforcement of standards and hygiene laid down in the Fruit Products Order, 1948, will be responsibility of Provincial and States' Governments and local administrations. The Central Government will henceforth be concerned with the laying down of the standards and the registration and licensing of manufacturers of fruit products.



Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Governor of Bombay received the Raja and Rani of Kurundwad (Junior) and Mr. David Shaw.

The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh attended an "At Home" given by Mr. N. S. Sen at his residence "Bombarsi", Altamont Road.

Mr. B. G. Kher

BOMBAY, March 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher Premier of Bombay will leave Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday March 6 for Sasavane in Kolaba district by steamer to attend the taking over ceremony of the Vaishya Vidyashram there. Other Ministers of the Government and Mr. Justice S. R. Tendolkar, of the Bombay High Court, are also expected to attend the function. The Premier and party will return to Bombay on Monday morning.

C-in-C. Gen. Cariappa

CALCUTTA, March 5, (A.P.I.): The first Indian Commander-in-Chief of India General K. M. Cariappa will arrive in Calcutta on Tuesday by a special plane from Ranchi, accompanied by Lt-General Thakur Nathu Singh, G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command. Gen. Cariappa's crowded programme for his one-day visit to the city includes a meeting with the West Bengal Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy and other Provincial Ministers, a reception by the Sheriff of Calcutta and an informal talk with representatives of the press. He will leave for Shillong the following morning.

M. G. Venkatachalam

BOMBAY, March 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. G. Venkatachalam, President of the All-India Association of Fine Arts has been nominated to represent fine arts and sculpture on the Indian National Commission, set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

Mr. V. P. Menon

TRIVANDRUM, March 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. V. P. Menon and three officials of the States Ministry, Government of India, arrived here today by a special plane from Bangalore.

Acharya Narendra Deo

PATNA, March 4, (A.P.I.): Acharya Narendra Deo, President-elect of the All-India Socialist Party Conference arrived here tonight.

JAP TRADE MISSION TO VISIT INDIA

BOMBAY, March 5, (A.P.I.): A Japanese Trade Delegation headed by Mr. N. Matsumoto, head of an electrical and general machinery combine in Tokyo, is arriving in Bombay next week to explore the possibilities of improving Indo-Japanese Trade Relations.

The delegation consists of Mr. T. Naruse, Mr. I. Tsutsumi, Mr. S. Tao K. Fukui and Mr. Itoh and representatives of Japanese electrical, textile communication machinery and raw cotton interests.

The main purpose of the Mission is to explore the availability of raw cotton and other raw material in India. The Mission is already in Pakistan meeting various business representatives and chambers of commerce with a similar objective.

The delegation is visiting Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur. In a communication to a leading business representative of Bombay, Mr. Matsumoto has expressed the hope that Indian industrialists would avail of this opportunity to further trade relations between two ancient countries. "Indo-Japanese trade which flourished before the war could be developed on an increasing scale to the mutual advantage of the two major Asian countries" the leader of the delegation added.

South Africa Vs. M.C.C.

PORT ELIZABETH March 5, (P.T. Reuter): The close of play score in the Test Cricket Match here today was South Africa First Innings 219 for three wickets.

"TRUE CITIZEN OF THE WORLD"

Madame Halide Edib's Tribute To Mrs. Naidu

"In ancient India, she would have been a queen. In the India of 1935 she was a member of the Shadow Cabinet with Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen, I believe, she is the best known Eastern woman in politics," observes Madame Halide Edib in her book "INSIDE INDIA".

THERE were two other women guests besides myself at Salami House. The men, of course, were numberless. The house is a caravan-serai, and anyone can come to it. The only thing they have to bring being bedding. One of the women guests was an Englishwoman who was a Socialist genuinely in sympathy with the Indian cause; the other was Sarojini Naidu, the foremost Indian woman of the present day.

Dedicated To One Aim

"What news, Akka?" asked Dr. Ansari in the evenings, when Sarojini Naidu returned from her social activities. Akka means older sister, the equivalent of "Aola" in Turkish. A considerable number of Congress leaders called her that. A veteran patriot and revolutionary, she has dedicated her whole life to that single aim, and as such she has faced the consequences like anybody else—several terms of imprisonment. I remember well the thrill it gave to every Eastern woman when she presided over the Indian Parliament. With Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen, I believe, she is the best known Eastern woman in politics. But to me her interest lies not in her importance in the political arena but in herself. She would have stood in an, society, under any circumstances. Her sex would never have prevented her from doing what she wanted, or achieving anything wished in ancient India. I have no doubt she would have been a queen in the India of 1935. She was a member of the Shadow Cabinet.

I had met her in New York on a lecture tour, and again in England. But the contacts had been brief. She had looked to me like any Indian woman, in her national costume, speaking perfect English—a product of Eastern and Anglo-Saxon culture. The head of the Chicago Forum had said to me in regard to her: "I always believed India to have a meek and submissive spirit, but Mrs. Naidu upset my notion. I told him generalizing was dangerous besides, in this changing world, where even climates are not what they used to be, the spirit must be expected to change."

Universality Of Spirit

Sarojini is a poet. I cannot judge her as such, for I read next to no poetry. As an orator, she stands high, not only in India but in the world. That also I could judge only after my Indian visit; for I had not heard her speak in public abroad. In Salami House, I became aware of the infinite variety of her moods. I could never size her up. She passed from one mood

to a totally unexpected one. When you were thinking her rather quiet, you would not suddenly be struck, as kind, as any woman could be. When you thought her nationalism was expressing itself in somewhat narrow or aggressive terms, you found a universality of spirit, a comprehension of humanity, which led you to think of her as a true citizen of the world.

In the mornings she paid me a flying visit. Always in a different sari, always alert and alive, ready for the day's work, her social activities alone were enough to tire the strongest man. In the evenings, she came back late, she joined us round the fire, throwing herself into a chair, shedding her slippers and warming her bare toes. Satisfaction radiated from her whole being. Her cone-coloured eyes sparkled from under heavy lids. She talked, gesticulating with her expressive brown arms—Indian women have limbs which speak.

In the evenings she was usually in a satirical mood. Scene after scene she unfolded from the lives of the great of India. She throbbed with the fearful intellect of the futurist artist who will wickedly, through unwittingly, distort and colour men and events to suit a fancy or a whim.

I do not think she deliberately meant to be untruthful; it was nothing but a powerful sense of caricature. I thought she lacked a sense of humour those evenings; for humour atones down, while she exaggerated. Further, humorous people have an inner submission to events; but, as the main in Chicago had said, she had not the slightest tendency to submissiveness. On the contrary she had the sort of personality which demanded submission from others. She had all the traits of a director, and I believe, if she had not also had the artistic temperament which prevents the owner concentrating upon a too narrow issue, she would have become one. As it is: I used to think that, in Sarojini Naidu the politician, India had lost a dramatist. Yet sitting at a desk and submitting to hard and patient labour was not the sort of thing she would have willingly undertaken. Her creativeness expressed itself directly in the life she leads.

A Serene Majesty

In the mornings, I found her on the lawn, basking in the sun, with her long hair down her back. There was always a small table before her, with a pile of books and papers on it. She glanced through the books, scribbled on a pad, talking all the while to the people of both sexes who visited. Sarojini under the morning sun was quite different from Sarojini by the candle light. Sun subdued her. She

placed herself as much as possible, creating an atmosphere of freedom in which her guests could talk to each other; and she managed to do it with a sovereign grace, in the manner of a queen holding a court. She was no longer the satirist or the humourist who measures the relative value of things. She would allow nothing to go so deep as to spoil her somewhat lazy enjoyment of the sun. If, the night before, she had been a destructive goddess, eating her fellow-gods and goddesses, in the morning, she was a serene majesty, who did not care to assert her rule at the cost of others.

Again, it was a completely different Sarojini who accompanied me on the few walks we had together to some place or other. She would then throw light on the lobby activities of Indian politics of 1935, for she was able to give a clear idea of the most intricate situations.

As an orator of the romantic type she stands almost supreme. It is worshipping to go a long way to hear. Her technique, combined with her poetic nature, makes her performance remarkable. She is constantly speaking in a public, inaugurating, commemorating, etc. She never prepares her speeches. To speak is as easy for her as it is for a fish to swim. I remember one occasion especially: It was in the Arabic-Union College, at the prize-giving for oratory.

We listened to six different youths, orators, who were telling us whether the States should be included or not in the new constitution. When they had finished the judges retired to deliberate on the comparative merits of the speakers that they might allot the prizes. In their absence the student audience became restive and somewhat noisy. She got up at once and spoke to quieten them down. Which she did.

Hypnotizing Tone

She began in a low tone and used restrained imagery and everyday words. The tone rose gradually, adjectives became more and more colourful, and she ended in a brilliant climax. There was no hesitation in finding the words, or in constructing them into longish sentences. Her body rose with her edifying words and images; so that, curiously enough, the short woman who had begun the speech became taller and taller as she reached the end. The fact that Sarojini actually stands on her toes at the end has nothing to do with it; that upward rise of the body is really parallel to an inward rise... it is psychological rather than physical. Without remembering what she said, I confess that I was as strongly moved as the youthful audience, and this gift of words and their magic use has been at the service of India's independence movement for over twenty years, electrifying audiences from one end of the country to the other, almost hypnotising them into believing in a free India. As to the form that independence will take, and how Indian society must prepare for it, that is not necessarily the subject of her speeches. She is the earliest of the sowers of the seed, and without her modern India is inconceivable. And I can't think of her without remembering the lines from Shakespeare: Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale Her infinite variety.

KANDYAN DANCERS

(Continued From Page 3)

clearly as the Kandyen Dances into which all these feelings are accurately woven.

TECHNIQUE

Kandyen dancing is essentially a masculine art. For the last 800 years, the gentler aspects of life in these performances have been represented by boys. Perhaps some of the glamour and mystery have been lost, by this exclusion of women, but the purity of the art has been maintained in a strength which would not have been possible without the sacrifice of feminine charm. Male dancers, being less endowed with natural attractions, can rely less on a static beauty. They have to develop a dynamic force in compensation. Thus perfection and elaboration of movement, rhythm and muscular control have gone a very long way with the Kandyans. The only other dancers who can compare for soaring flight, vigour and feathery lightness, with mastery of intricate movements are probably the Russian School.

Appeal In Bengal Tenancy Act Case Allowed

Federal Court Quashes Calcutta High Court Decision

NEW DELHI, March 4 (AP): The Federal Court delivered judgement today in an appeal which involved the Bengal Tenancy Act setting aside the decision of Calcutta High Court. The case was Aukland Jute Company Ltd. (appellant) versus Tulshichandra Goswami (respondent).

The appeal was against a judgement of a Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court and it arose out of a suit filed by the respondent plaintiff for recovery of areas of rent alleged to be due by the appellant defendant in respect of certain alluvial lands, formed by recession of the river Hooghly and constituting accretion to an already existing "chur".

In its judgement the Federal Court allowed the appeal and remitted the case to the Calcutta High Court with a direction that in place of the judgement and decree of that court, those of the District Judges should be substituted, and the plaintiff's suit dismissed with costs in all the courts.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, March 4.	
March	32.38
May	32.22
July	31.07
October	26.14
Middling Spot	33.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, March 4.	
March	32.22 bid
May	32.14
July	31.04
October	28.11
Middling Spot	32.45

Chicago Grains Steady After Weak Start

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP): Grains strengthened after a hesitant start on the Chicago Board of Trade today. Wheat responded to further mill buying against flour sales and reports that the Government may procure as much as 50,000,000 bushels of grain in order to carry it through the first quarter of the 1949-50 export programme.

Closing prices included:

May	2.17-5/8-3/4
July	1.93-1/8-1/4
September	1.93-3/8-1/2
December	1.95-3/8-1/2

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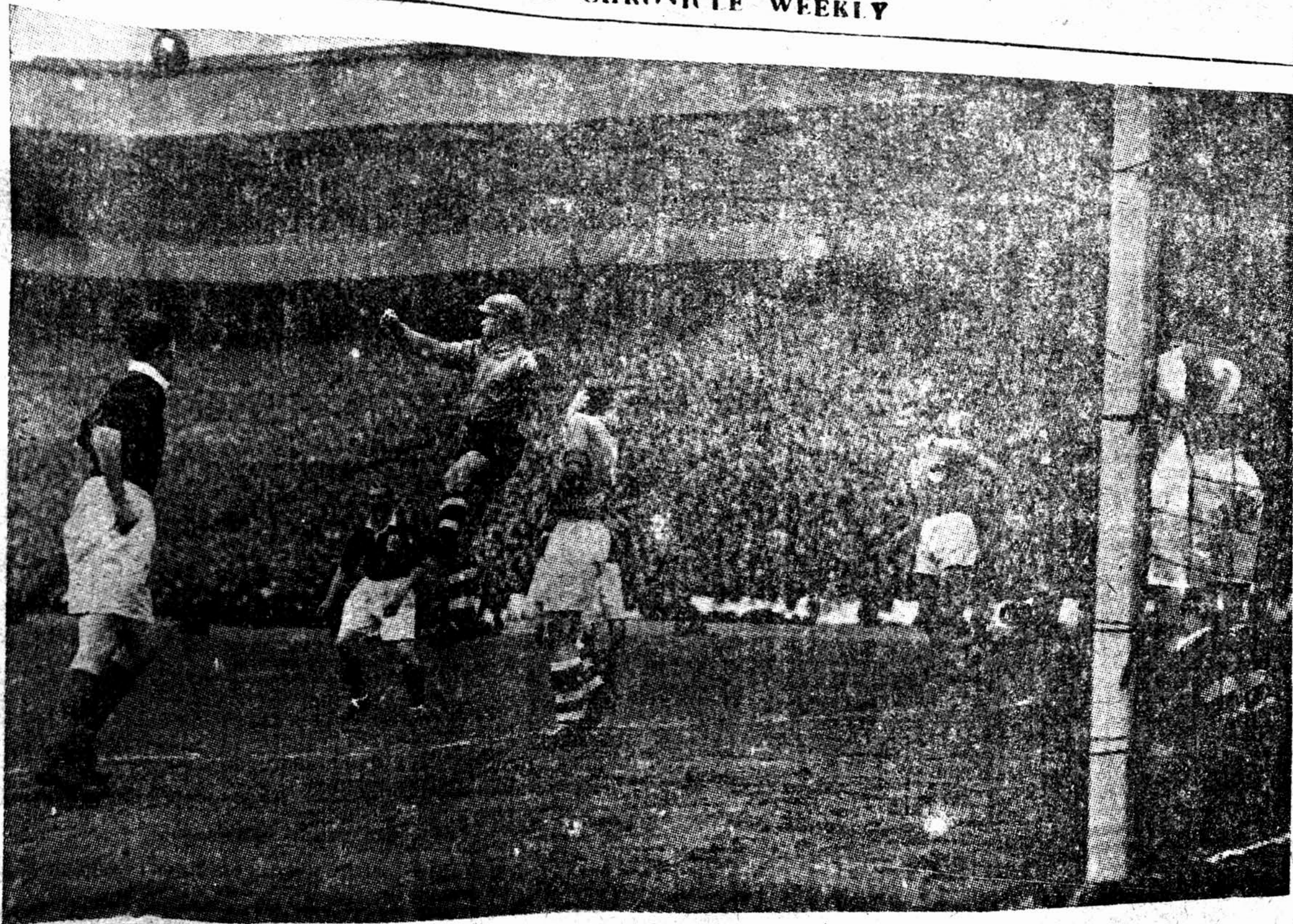
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GREAT BRITAIN vs. REST OF EUROPE: Da Rui, France in the Rest of Europe's goal, punches clear in spectacular fashion during the game.

Soccer Sidelights.....

BRITISH SOCCER OFF TO WORLD TOUR

MORE teams than ever before will leave Britain this spring for tours abroad. It all points to the rapidly growing popularity of soccer everywhere. The F.A. will be sending two teams for the first time, Scotland and Wales are also touring, and a great number of League sides are fixing visits.

Canada and the U.S.A., both virtual newcomers to soccer, will be entertaining foreign sides, among them teams from Ireland and England. Arsenal have had so many invitations from so many countries that they cannot make up their mind which to accept. Among others definitely booked are Liverpool who go to Switzerland, Derby, Portsmouth, and Spurs, who are all going to Denmark and Sweden, Newcastle to Canada. Charlton to Turkey, Fulham to Spain. Belfast Celtic are booked for the U.S. and Southampton may also go there.

No Football Talk For Matthews

Stanley Matthews and Franklin, after France-England in May, will be spending a few days of quiet and rest with Barnes, former Anglo-French goalkeeper of Rouen. Stanley Matthews, says Barnes, has asked for a special favour that not a word shall be spoken about football. Barnes is going to try to get them both to indulge in a little angling in the river Andelle which flows beside his home. Franklin says he is only interested in horses and dog-racing, but will try anything once. He heartily seconded the no-football-talk resolution.

A French football enthusiast who delights in statistics has worked out a system for judging football strengths of a number of countries. He takes the scores and averages of the first and last teams, and a lot of other things, leaving out only the weather. His international table shows England leading, followed by France, Italy, Scotland, Belgium, Spain, and some "also rans".

Hardly has the Jules Rimet World Cup plan been definitely settled when objections are growing more numerous. It will be remembered that the organising committee that met at Geneva, under the presidency of a member of a country not taking part in the said cup (that's one of the kicks), with Stanley Rous present, divided the competition into four sections: European, South American, Central-North American, and Far Eastern. Among the 32 contending countries, eight were to qualify in the first group, five in the second, two in the third and one in the fourth. Italy, as winners of the

British soccer teams will be taking part in the biggest close season travel ever known this Spring, when clubs will go to almost every part of the world. Commentator Georges Langelaan also discusses the projected visit of Stanley Matthews and Neil Franklin to ex-Arsenal player Barnes in France, a new table of precedence for European football teams, still led by England; troubles over the World Cup, new statutes for Hungarian football, and growing popularity of soccer in the United States.

By Georges Langelaan

last contest, and Brazil, as guests, qualify automatically.

South Americans Favoured?

There are complaints that some countries are better favoured than others, and that some sections have more teams qualifying than they should. Others are unkind enough to say that South Americans will rest and be in great form for chowing up all the Europeans, handicapped by the effects of a long voyage and change of climate. Yugoslavia are in drawn as opponents of France. It only requires a diplomatic incident to get the World Cup before UNO, and then it will be anyone's guess whether it will take place in 1950 as scheduled or... some time.

According to their custom, Austrian teams have just completed their trip to Belgium, but they have returned home with few laurels and many regrets. Out of nine matches they won only one game, drew one, and lost the rest. The following are the results of the two Austrian teams in their games in Belgium: Wacker, of Vienna, defeated a combined Liege team by 7-2; lost to a combined Antwerp team, 1-4; lost to Copenhagen Alliance, 2-3; lost to Brussels combination, 1-3; and to Charleroi, 1-2. Admira, of Vienna, drew with Tilleur, 1-1, lost to Anderlecht, 1-2; lost to Berchem Sport, 2-3; and lost to Gantoise, 0-4. As the manager of the Austrians said, gone are the days when a football tour in Belgium was a pleasant holiday saunter.

Hungary Democratizes Football

The Hungarian Football Federation has made known the new statutes "conforming to popular democratic principles." No transfer fees. If a player wants to change, a special committee of the Federation will judge whether the transfer is justified. Remuneration to players must not exceed the equivalent of £50 a month for the First Division and £15 a month for the Second Division. The Federation has decided to grant no permission for a player to leave the country to play in another country, and the attention of players has been called to the risks of attempting a clandestine departure to other countries not enjoying "popu-

lar democratic principles". All Hungarian footballers are kicking of course.

While football in South America seems a bit chaotic at present, with strikes and other difficulties the Association game promises to become a big draw in the United States, where it may one day rival the popularity of the typical American game in which half the time seems to pass in conference huddles, shouting of signal numbers, preparatory to wiping the ground with one another and then looking for the ball. It is reported that there are now four teams formed in the rank of the New York Police alone, and Continental European teams, besides clubs from England have been invited to visit the United States. The nation of hustlers may

enquire a taste for a game where the players play all the time.

Turned Off

Is it true that the well known Italian referee Datillo, who refereed Spain-Italy, never awards a penalty? He is accused of being dead against the rule, and where he should have awarded a penalty during a recent match in Italy for what appeared deliberate handling he ordered a corner because the ball, turned from its course, went behind.

Some teams are unable to reach a ground through strikes. An Austrian team invited to Athens and Istanbul was unable to reach its destination in time because Jewish passengers on the ship on their way to Palestine objected to "Germans" and the Austrians had to get off.

Rotterdam and Amsterdam are fighting for the honour of staging the next Holland-France game. Rotterdam wants 35 per cent. of the gate, Amsterdam will take 35. All the same, it is generally considered Rotterdam will win.

HOUNDS PASTURE (Continued From Page 2)

ance and Leathley's sudden death from heart failure.

So all was solved and all was eased—saving the eternal mystery of the phantom hound and the monk.

Magerison, his John Bullish scepticism on matters physical having been sadly modified by his terrible experiences in their presence, listened with seriousness to Thorold's theory of "materialisation." A score of well authenticated cases stood as precedent. The smell of carion—the semi-phantom, semi-mundane "body" of the terrible monk—the rushing sound of its approach—its evil aura—its power of fading to a shadow or being as certain of outline as a living man—these were psychic phenomena often commented on, and never proved impossible. Here Magerison was standing on the threshold of a vast realm of wonder and awe—he was subdued, silent, as all became before it.

Strangely then, with an attempt at flippancy which turned all things from constraint to ease, Magerison tied the last knot when he goaded Thorold on the fact that for years he had frequented his apparently "impregnable study, yet never had discovered the secret aperture in its wall. Thorold and Igod—Leathley as well for that matter—had all held that the collapsed passage from the shore was the only

entrance to the ancient lead workings that the monks had made; had not Dorothy, in her paroxysm of fear before the awful presence of the ghostly monk grasped at the boss of the panneling. But there speculation was ended, only facts remained.

"And now" said Magerison, mimicking the attitude he had at first taken up "my dear Miss Thorold, I think I have a claim on you!"

"Oh me!" Dorothy roughly smiled. "Yes, madam, on you. I vowed that I'd make of you my wife; I intend to keep that vow! My proposal was taken as a threat. Is—is it so very threatening—now?"

There was a sudden stir, and the girl and Magerison had the amazing experience of seeing two erstwhile grim entities of mystery, in the guise of Thorold and his henchman, Igod, stalking confusedly for the door, old Benjamin urging his master on with many a nudge and ponderous gesture. And, pitifully enough, remembering all that had passed, each old face bore the imprint of what was supposed to be an unctuous and exceedingly wise smile. These men who for years had lived in the shadow of awful things had commenced once more to step along the road of all humanity.

Dorothy and Magerison were alone. "Not so very threatening" she confessed as she moved in the eager circle of his arms. "In fact I—I don't think of it as a threat at all. You have won—dearest!"

(The End.)



Children's Quiz Corner

Conducted by

AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

BALKAN-JI-BARI

MR. Portly was a fat black kitten with white paws and a white waist-coat. He loved warmth and he hated having his face washed.

"Must you?" he mewed as Mother Cat started on him for the third time that morning.

"Yes—specially today," she answered. For today he was going to his new home. "Now," she added when she had explained this: "Remember your manners! Don't lie too near the fire, and always wash behind your ears".

And Mr Portly promised he would. So when Ann and Christopher came for him with the carrying basket he was so busy remembering that he was quiet all the way to his new home.

Once there, however, he soon became so frolicsome that he forgot most of Mother Cat's advice. He 'did' remember his manners, but 'didn't' wash behind his ears and 'did' lie so near the fire that he almost roasted.

When bedtime came sleepy Mr Portly was taken up to his box-bed in the twins bedroom. The box had a rug in it, but he soon felt shivery for getting so hot by that fire made him all the colder now he was away from it. So he climbed into Ann's bed and snuggled up to her.

Mummie quickly found him though, and put him back in his box. Soon he felt cold again, so he tried Christopher's bed. This time Mummie discovered that trick, too, and put him, box and all, into the spare room.

Mr Portly hated this and wished he had his mother to cuddle up to, and wished, too, that he hadn't forgotten her advice! So he started washing hard behind his ears now!

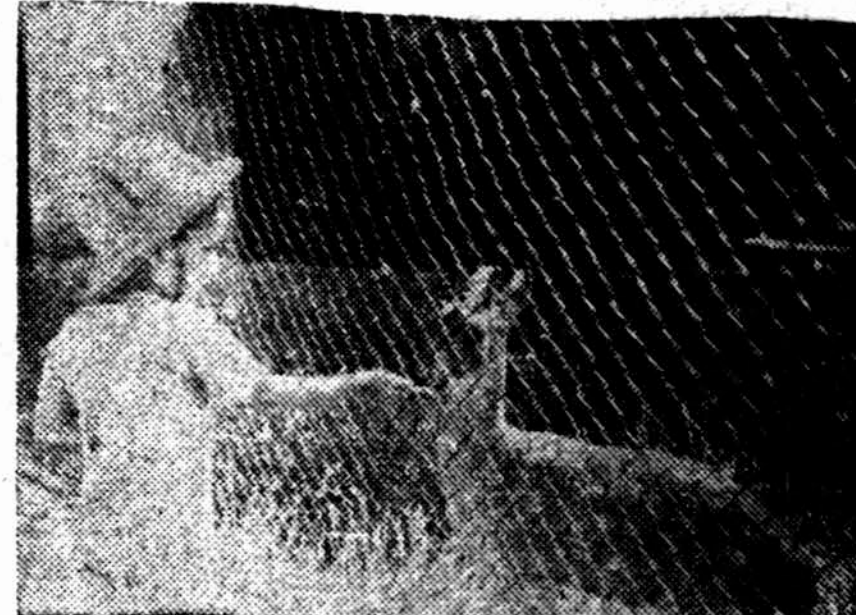
And just then Mummie came and popped a stone notwater bottle wrapped in a woolly scarf in his bed. So he cuddled it and went to sleep warm.

A Road That Hums A Warning

A new kind of road in the United States has strips on it that make a loud humming noise if a car strays from one traffic lane to another.

On this road there are six traffic lanes, three for traffic in each direction, so that a driver can choose which lane is most suitable for the speed of his vehicle, and a slow-moving truck, for example, does not hold up faster cars. Each lane is separated by a strip two feet wide, and if a vehicle's wheels run over one of these strips a hum warns the driver that he is going out of his lane.

These strips have no mechanism under them; they consist simply of concrete with a carefully-ribbed surface.



NATURE STUDY OF (Left) LEAVESAND (Right) ANIMALS.

crete with a carefully-ribbed surface. It is these corrugations on the surface of the concrete that make the humming noise when a wheel passes over them.

The Electric Thief

The electric catfish, which lives in Nigerian waters, possesses powerful electric organs in its body which it uses in a strange way.

When it is hungry it swims around until it sees a bigger fish having a meal. It cruises casually by, as if seeking any spare bits from the big fellow's feast, and as it does so it brushes its victim with its fins.

A powerful shock is transmitted. Startled, the big fish takes flight and the catfish calmly helps itself to the meal.

Improving The Cricket Ball

For some time it has been thought that with the careful preparation of wickets the advantage in cricket has gone over to the side of the batsmen.

Now the M.C.C. have asked first-class counties to make a limited experiment next year with a dozen cricket balls with nine-cord thread seams instead of the usual eight-cord thread.

She Butter!

The class had received a lesson on architecture.

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher, "can you tell me what a buttress is?" Johnny thought hard, then a light shone in his eyes.

"Yes, teacher; a female goat".

Sage Saw

More credit can be thrown down in a moment than can be built up in an age.

Hair-Raising

Here is a little trick which will actually make a friend's hair stand on end.

Heat in front of the fire a piece of paper, and when it is warm rub its surface with a clothes brush. Then hold it two or three inches above your friend's head.

Very soon several of the hairs will be attracted to the paper and will stand on end. If you move the paper horizontally the upright hairs will sway in unison.

A Cracking Hint

There may be more nuts about this season, but, as usual, they will be rather difficult to crack cleanly. Here is a way to make them easy to break:

Put the nuts in a single layer on a dish and place them in the oven for about five minutes. This will extract the moisture from them and make them brittle and easy to break.

A Party Riddle

Ask this of a friend:

What games have no end?"

I failed. I confess—

Round games—did 'you' guess?

He Had A Second

When Jimmie refused a second piece of cake his hostess urged him to try some more.

"Mummie told me to say 'No, thank you!'" he replied innocently. "But I'm sure she did not know how small the first helping was going to be".

Tit Bits And Wits

Curls look sweet on a young girl,

says a hairdresser. Ought to be combed with a honeycomb.

A man is said to stand six feet in his socks. Who owns the other four?

Excursions are to stay, the Railway Executive announces. We would rather they went.

Lighter cycles are being made. Visible in the dark?

Twenty men are discussing how Britain's catering kitchens can be made cleaner. Have they thought of washing them?

Fat people are often shy. Don't throw their weight about.

A housewife declares that she must have harmony in the kitchen. Even her jellies are set to music.

As Emerson wrote, Life is short, but there is always time for courtesy.

Going To School

An adventurous journey to school is made by four children from lonely Pottton Island off the south-east Essex marshes.

There are only two families on the island, and the nearest school is at Wakering on the mainland.

The children are rowed over a fast-running creek by the father of one family, and then they are driven to school by taxicab along three miles of rough track.

A Morning Blessing

So now, God bless you, one and all, With hearts and hearthstones warm;

And may He prosper great and small,

And keep us out of harm,

And teach us still

His sweet good will

This merry happy morn.

Her Only Ones

Mother (to small daughter putting her shoes on): Now, Betty you've put your shoes on the wrong feet.

Betty: Oh, no, Mummie. I haven't got any other feet.

Children's Activities

Kasarwadi Balkan-Ji-Bari, Dadar, Office premises were declared open by Shri Gulzarilal Nanda who was much pleased with the work of the organisation.

Ghatkopar Balkan-Ji-Bari arranged a small exhibition of different kinds of stones.

Delhi Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari celebrated the Mahatma Gandhi's Anniversary at Rajghat.

Metro Club, Bombay, celebrated at first anniversary by having an hours variety entertainment by its members, screening of cartoons and a party of ice-cream, squashes and milo.

Bhuleswar Balkan-Ji-Bari was visited by Shri Shavak Bhojra], General Secretary, All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari.

Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari workers visited Kalyan Camp No. 6 and inaugurated a Balkan-Ji-Bari Centre there.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-Ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your friend from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

Dada will be glad to hear from you always. JAI HIND!

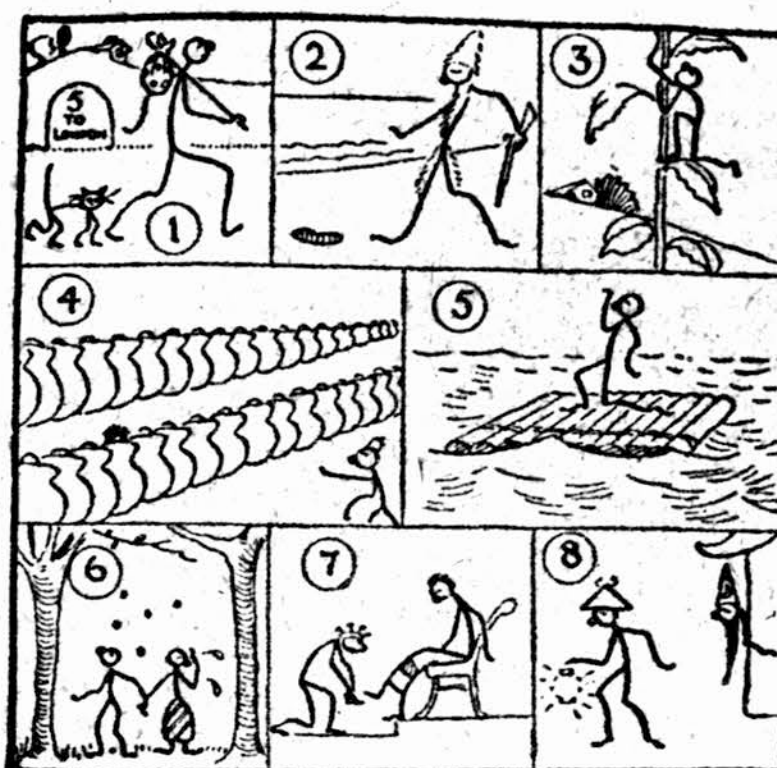
All good wishes from your loving DADA—"Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

TWO JOLLY PINMEN PUZZLES TO TRY ON YOUR FRIENDS.

Below you will see two amusing little puzzles which you can try on your friends. They are quite easy to solve, and no prizes are offered for solutions. The puzzles are just to pass an odd five minutes.



In this one each picture represents a well known game or pastime. For instance, the second picture obviously represents boxing. Now get busy on the others, and ask your friends to join in.



And here we have eight well known pantomimes, all played by pin-players. Does number one look like Dick Whittington? And number six—but there, I mustn't give them all away.

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PUZZLES WILL BE GIVEN NEXT WEEK.

Talking of Books —

LITERATURE is defined by the English critics as the expression of personality, the echo of the soul; and the writer accordingly expresses ideas and feelings personal to himself. "If we recognise the expression of personality and personal feelings as the salient features of literature, the same two elements can be traced in an essay, for the essay after all is one aspect of literature... Now the essay may be reflective or sometimes descriptive. It may as well be thought provoking or satirical. Though we usually come across the various forms of an essay in Kannada, the essay form cannot be mistaken for historical notes or series of events.

Lack Of Restraint

Instead of making lucky guesses about the nature and function of Kannada essay, we would do well only to point out that the lack of restraint is one of the features.

To discuss the future of Kannada essay is not at all the subject of my article. What is more important and to the point here is its variety, development and style.

From the point of view of the astounding variety, expanse and natural style, we may at the outset, consider Shri Ranga's essay. His treatises on Crow, Horse, Ass, and Parrot form one group. There is also the classification of imaginative essays beginning with 'KATU ATHAVA BIK-KATTU: SHIKSHANA VEMBA SHATKARATU; BAREHAGARANA BAJETTU: SWALPADA RALLIYE SWARASA: DOSHEYA PRANAHINSE— have the social background. And this shall be the third series. The leaders' series belonging to the last category deals at length with the foibles of our so-called present day leaders. Their helpless state inspires sympathetic and hearty laughter. It must be admitted that there is one remarkable feature about his essays. That is about his titles. The reader are enamoured of them and are tempted to probe into their depths. The significance of the problem at hand will then be as clear to the reader as daylight. According to Shri Ranga, sarcasm lends colour and grace to an essay. Sometimes his metaphors and pointed sentences hold even the man of letters spell-bound. But perservance and right attitude towards his essays, will go a long way in helping an average reader to understand and admire in the end.

Social Background

The moment we pass through such light and shade, we catch sight of Karant's literary bowers. They are no doubt surrounded by thorny bushes, but inside there are fragrant flowers, coloured leaves and lovely fruits, who would not find solace in such an enchanting place? His essays, "NAM-MUR KERE" "PARITYAKTA DEEP-ASTHAMB" "ALABURUKA KALA DEEPA" "GUDI ILADA MAHALIN-GA".

Mr. DUSBIN has a tinge of sarcasm. "TALAGONDA BHOOSHANA SAR-PA DRISHTI" "BALAPRAPANCHA" are altogether a different type of themselves. Lastly his pen pictures are set against a social background. The close observation of society and holding it up to ridicule are just the methods employed by him. Of course

SALIENT FEATURES OF MODERN KANNADA LITERATURE

By N. S. Gadagkar

the essays are never wanting in bitterness. But for the recovery of the diseases prevailing in the society these drugs are quite essential and welcome. Otherwise every Tom, Dick and Harry would profess numerous lofty ideals and never even endeavour to reach any of them. Only on account of such hypocrisies the essayist is compelled to hold a mirror against the society. Karant's dialogues with the inanimate objects have furnished inexhaustible material to his satirical genius. From the point of view of novelty as well, the ordinary prose narration proves drab and inglorious and thus really inferior to Karant's lively talks.

It would be just like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark if we fail to include S. Krishna Sharma on this occasion. For his words are principally picturesque and his style consequently intimate. So he may very well be termed as an essayist worth the name.

Problems Of His Theme

Shri, Mugali and Bendre are no doubt recognised as the poets of high rank but they are also good conversationalists. Mugali's "NADURUST" is highly personal. It is characterised by deep insight into human affairs. Even if we read a few essays of D. R. Bendre as "KASABARIGE" "UGULU-VADU" "SAVANA KUDA SARASA" we cannot but be charmed by the poetical vein and genial humour. His catholicity of taste, the skilful development of the themes and naturalness bear a testimony to the excellence of his essays.

What should be the conception of sweetness and bitterness, how can a sane man mould his daily life well, how little things matter much in life and contribute to success, are a few problems dealt at length in the essays of Mr. H. S. Patil. To add to the charm, his essays are steeped in anecdotes and entertaining references. Any peg will do to hang the hat on—is the one trait traced by conscientious reader there. Again his titles are most arresting the style as a matter of fact is never ornate. But the sentences are crisp and satirical whenever need arises. Even for the sake of instruction and analysis his essays may be very well studied by the average reader.

Messrs. K. Radha Krishnan Anirudh-ha, A. N. Krishnarao, Nadgir Krish-
rao and N. S. G. indulge in common-
place things but nevertheless we can-
not but feel their charm and voracious
study.

Shri Enke's essays are known for candour if not for anything else. He weaves his thoughts artistically even if the themes be hackneyed. Shri Sharat's 'Kaleda Chhappale' may be aptly compared with Enke's personal essays already referred to Mr. K. T. Puranik has symbolised Ramoo as the type of traditional individuals. Ramoo desires to prove progressive. But his parents? Oh they belong to

the old world! He transgresses boldly the social barriers set down by them. His constant struggle between old and the new gives rise to the essays 'Ra-moona Kategalu'.

As an instance of intimacy and artistic expression, A. N. Martirao's essay by name 'Hotels' may very well be recommended with proud privilege. He argues from the very start of his essay that sane men should take tea in the hotels. That habit saves a lot of trouble on the part of women at home. His picturesque portraiture of hotels old and new is captivating. There is lambent humour all through the essay, more so as he tells us—the old people advised their boys not to take tea in the hotels but them-selves unfortunately fell a victim to the same vice. Whoever hankers after culture taste, should according to the essayist, classify hotels ac-cording to their special merits. More often than not, the server in a hotel known commonly as 'MANT' cant be ignored. Much depend upon his at-titude towards us. If he be aged, he will assume an altogether different air of superiority and proves hind-rance to our delight there. The ho-tels, as the essayist aptly suggests in the end, are no longer known only for irrefragable talk; but they are on the other hand centres of preva-lent fashions and culture. In their words, they brim with the entertain-ing discussion about musicians, dra-matists, dancers and nationalities. In this way as we reach the end the es-sayist's magic wand dissolves all sorts of drawbacks falsely attributed to the hotels.

Who is not acquainted with the fa-mily of 'Pyjama'? Though 'trousers Half pants, pants, saruwal and pa-than dogale' are recognised as its members few can very authoritatively speak on their genealogy. But K. Sampadigirirao waxes eloquent over it. He enumerates firstly the virtues of Pyjama. For speed and lightness no other dress is so suitable. Even while travelling it is most portable and the question of washing it regu-larly and daily never arises at all. And the one belonging to the grand-father may very conveniently be worn by the grandson. While quarreling for small disturbances as well, the Pyjama is so useful. Then the other kind of Pyjama worn by pathans re-minds us of the milky ocean so colour-fully described in the Hindu Mytho-logy. Such Pyjama is no doubt re-markably big and many yards long. Lastly the pants of Oxford and Cam-bridge College students are described by the essayist as broad enough to hide even a kitten. The students were also very touchy about their ironing and regular folds at the feet. Thus the essay undoubtedly pulsates with new life.

K. Gopal Krishnarao's 'Kensington Park' is another splendid essay. For lovely details, landscape painting, and character sketching it serves as a model to many others. The essayist is attracted towards the park so much so that his wife herself suspects him.

No wonder that this Kensington Park with blue and red lotuses, rosy sun-rise and crimson sunset, solemn sound of churchbells, the murmur of innumerable bees—Captivates the hearts of one and all.

At the close Raja Ratnam's pretty and lengthy essay 'Ten Years' by name needs here a special mention.

There may be many essayists other than these referred to here in this rapid survey. But all of them in one way or the other exhibit the same characteristics already illustrated. Moreover this list of essayists can never be expected to be quite exhaus-tive as the literature itself is so vast and highly progressive.

A NEW VENTURE

"MOTHER INDIA"—Fortnightly Re-view—Edited by K. D. Sethna and Published from 32 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. Price Four Annas. We welcome this commendable new venture in journalism.

The journal reflects the scholarly outlook of the editor who is a poet and thinker of all-India repute. The first issue contains a topical analysis of the plebiscite proposed for Kashmir and another on the world crisis. "Libra" contributes an illuminating article on "The Glory and Folly of Subhas Bose". Among other interesting features are book-reviews and selections from editorials of Indian newspapers on current problems. Mr. C. R. Reddy's speech on the occasion of the awarding of its prize by the Andhra Uni-versity to Sri Aurobindo and the sage's message on the occasion are reproduced in full. "Great is Truth and it shall prevail" is the ideal the Editor has set before himself and we are sure he will have every intelligent Indian's co-operation in realising it.

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CONTRACT

Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.

SOUTH blinked when he heard his partner open the bidding and gazed at his own tremendous hand. Then he gulped when North passed his five spade bid.

In theory, a bid of this kind may be passed. But if North recognises South's dilemma, he must realise that

this is the equivalent of a 6 bid except that South is giving North his choice of suits. South cannot himself bid a slam without stabbing in the dark. If he jumps to six hearts, he has not re-vealed his six-five distribution. If he bids six spades, North cannot return the bid to six hearts if he has equal length or a preference for the lower-

North-South vulnerable
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ 10 6
♥ 2
♦ A 8 7 6 4 3
♣ A K Q 7

WEST EAST
♠ Q 8 5 4 ♠ 7 3
♥ J 10 6 3 ♥ 9 8
♦ Q 10 9 2 ♦ J 6
♣ 8 ♣ J 10 9 6
4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A K J 9 2
♥ A K Q 7 5 4
♦ K
♣ 8

The bidding:
North East South West
10 Pass 20 Pass
30 Pass 30 Pass
4 N.T. Pass 40 All Pass

ranking suit. The five spade bid says, in effect: "Partner, I have six-five distribution and want to play a slam, but I leave it to you where the slam should be bid." In this case, North might have bid either five notrump or six diamonds; a six notrump contract would have been simple.

Against five spades, West opened the club five. While engaged in berating his partner for stopping short of slam, South won the club trick in dummy, cashed the heart ace and trumped a heart with dummy's spade ten. Then he finessed the spade nine. West took the trick with the queen and led another heart. East ruffed and return a club. Now, no matter what declarer did, he could not shut out West's spade eight, and North got some satisfaction in pointing out that, after all South's noise, he hadn't even made five odd.

The contract is safe for six if, after ruffing a heart with North's spade ten South eschews the trump finesse. Banging the ace-king, then leading the jack insures the contract against anything but five trumps in our hand.

*Let us talk
it over—*

It is time that woman, the Homemaker, was given a new deal. For, these days many a well-meaning person who has been a champion of women seems to be alarmed at the pace she is forging ahead, economically, socially and politically.

Take for instance the utterances of Mr. J. C. Kumarappa at a recent meeting in Patna "women in free India" he said, "should not try to compete with men in masculine spheres, like the women of the West, as that would lead to disintegration of home life. Since the war years we have been keenly aware of women's presence in the economic sphere. This is not to say that prior to that women made no contribution to the economic activity in the country. However, the debut of the educated middle class woman as a breadwinner has made all the difference."

She has for the first time tasted the fruits of economic independence. Although it was due to force of circumstances rather than a matter of choice, it provided unlimited opportunities to prove her abilities. This unique chance has given her self-confidence and made her conscious of her rights as an individual human-being who has a place and purpose in the general scheme of things.

Of course, this does not mean that she has no desire for living a natural life. She too like her ancestor of the stone age, wants to have a husband, children and a place in which she can give expression to her personality and create an atmosphere of peace and happiness. But that means being a homemaker who enjoys no status and whose position is always that of a subordinate. Her unending labour has no economic value, and ultimately it means depending upon the mercy of the breadwinner, the male! This picture is not at all tempting to one who has known economic independence. She knows too well that once she gets entangled in the business of homemaking there can be no hopes for fulfilling her individual aspirations. She has to subordinate her likes and dislikes to those of the family members. This results in the total effacement of her individuality and causes stagnation in her mental progress. She gets hardly any leisure for any sort of intellectual or cultural pursuits. Her education seems a waste and there's a feeling of frustration. Naturally she has a grudge against society which does not give any recognition to her labour.

This state of affairs augurs ill for the infant nation of ours as it expects the educated women to give unto it responsible citizens. Is it possible to meet these great expectations if the women continue to look upon the job of homemaking as a thankless task? The problem is bound to assume serious proportions as the vast numbers in the country receive the benefit of education. So, it should not be looked upon as one concerning the bourgeois alone.

Uptil now, the working class women of the urban area and the peasant women of the villages have been playing the double role of a breadwinner and the homemaker. But then, none expected them to be the teacher of their children. This is an extra demand that is being made upon the educated, middle class woman. The ever increasing economic hardships have compelled her to carry a double burden which naturally results in the neglect of the home and the child. The State and Society cannot overlook their responsibilities in this matter except at their own peril!

There appears only one way of averting the danger and that is by recognising homemaking as an absolute economic factor. And if conviction is to be carried with such recognition, the State must entitle the housewife to the benefits of a Social Insurance Scheme. An ordinary housewife, like a woman working in a mill or a factory, should be able to leave her child at a State-owned crech or nursery school for some hours of the day at least. The houses should be built to suit her needs and, above all, she should have free access to the scientific knowledge of family planning.

So, if this precious creation of man is to survive the lot of the homemaker must be improved. She cannot continue to be regarded as an automaton washing, mending, cooking and procreating. It would be a futile attempt to measure her work in terms of rupees, annas and pias. However, everything possible must be

AMERICAN WOMEN FORGE AHEAD

By Frieda S. Miller

Director, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department Of Labour

Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of the American woman is her independence. American women go through public elementary and high (secondary) schools; at as their brothers do, have as wide a range of colleges to choose from, participate in games and sports. They can hold jobs and join labour unions; choose a professional career; enter into contracts and own their own businesses; vote on an equal basis with men and run for public office.

This is not to imply that the United States is a Utopia for women. Custom has not everywhere kept pace with the law. American women have their problems, their burdens, their heartaches, as men and women do everywhere. It is to say, however, that in the less than 175 years the United States has been a nation, the American woman has won great freedom of movement and responsibility in public life, through earnest effort on the part of forward-looking men and women, and a steady growth in public opinion favouring the right and obligation of women to share in the responsibility for their own and the public welfare.

Women now comprise more than half the eligible voters in the United States. They may legally run for any public

an American girl may attend a co-educational college or university. A few medical and law schools still exclude women; on the other hand, there are a number of excellent colleges which are exclusively for women. A girl may also choose a career in teaching, chemistry, biology, engineering, physics, music, accounting, or any other profession of her choice. And while she may not in all these fields, because of custom, compete on an equal footing with men, many women in America have attained eminence in these fields. More women enter them each year.

American women are becoming better educated each year. In 1940 the number of women high school graduates was 11 times as great as in 1900, and the number of women college graduates with a bachelor's degree was almost 10 times as great as in 1900, although the number of women between the ages of 14 and 24 in 1940 was only 1 2/3 times the number in 1900. The number of women high school graduates in the United States has always exceeded the number of men graduates. On the other hand, there have always been more men college graduates than women; but while in 1900 only one college graduate out of

tion, the American girl usually expects to go to work, even if her parents are financially able to support her. Relatively few go directly from school to marriage. This period of employment for women is becoming part of the accepted life pattern.

The average woman in the United States is between 21 and 22 when she marries. Her husband is about three years older. The first child of those who have children is usually born about a year after marriage. The typical mother has three children, the last of whom is born before the mother is 28. When the youngest child is 18, the average mother is thus 45. The mother is usually about 50 or 53 when the children are married and her family again consists of only herself and her husband. The family continues so far about 11 more years. The average wife survives her husband, for a woman's life expectancy in the United States is 69 years, whereas a man's is 64. Among the women who are 20 years of age and over, 70 per cent are married, 16 per cent are widowed or divorced, and 14 per cent are single.

Some girls may plan to work only until they marry, while others, especially those who have obtained a higher education, expect to combine a career with marriage and motherhood. An outstanding example is Dr. Lillian Gilbreth of the State of New Jersey, the woman who in November of 1948 was given the American Woman's Association's annual award for eminent achievement. Seventy years old, a university professor and the president of a firm of consulting engineers, Dr. Gilbreth is the mother of 12 children, 11 of whom are still living, and has 18 grand-children.

Many women in the United States combine homemaking and a job, not out of choice, but because they must. About one-fourth of the widowed, separated, and divorced have children for whom they must provide. And of the married women workers, who are 46 per cent of all women workers, some are working in order to enable the family to buy a home, some to make a university education possible for their children, some for other similar reasons. More often they are working simply to help their husbands meet the daily needs of existence, made difficult by the present high cost of living.

Many American women live on farms and in small towns, but with the industrialization of the United States there came a steady movement of the population away from rural areas, so that now 61 per cent of the women and 59 per cent of the men are living in cities and towns.

CITY HOUSE WIFE

The city housewife, in a family with a moderate income, lives in a dwelling which has central heating, a bathroom, electricity, a telephone, a radio, and a gas or electric stove in the kitchen. Many families on farms also enjoy the conveniences of the city through the rural electrification programme being carried on by the Federal Government and privately-owned power companies, which are making cheap electric current available to farms and isolated communities.

The city dweller may have milk delivered to her door by the dairy, and food purchases may be delivered if she wishes. There usually are grocery stores within a short distance of residential areas, and for this reason the housewife customarily does her marketing frequently rather than store up foodstuffs as is customary on farms. Some rural communities also are served by trucks that bring a complete grocery store to the farm wife's door.

The average American housewife does not have a maid, for there are only about one and one-half million domestic workers in the country (90 percent of whom are women). As in many other countries, these workers since the beginning of the war, have gone into higher-paying occupations, and, as in other countries, in families in which there are small children or aged people or in which the mother must work, this is a serious problem for the household.

LABOUR-SAVING APPLIANCES

The average housewife does her own housework. Usually she has a number of labour-saving appliances to help her, such as an electric iron, a toaster, and a mechanical refrigerator. Many housewives have an electric sweeper and electric washing machine. Some also have an electric sewing machine, a dishwasher, a machine for beating dough, eggs, etc., and an electric fan for use in hot weather. Electric deep freezers, in which fresh food can be kept frozen for a long time, are also coming into use, and on the farm even electric churns to lighten the job of making butter.



Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith of Skowhegan, Maine, first woman member of the Republican Party ever elected to a full term in the United States Senate. Mrs. Smith previously served five terms in the House of Representatives.

office. Although this is an area where custom has not quite kept pace with the law, nevertheless some 50 women have served in the National Congress, two have been governors of States, one has been a member of the President's Cabinet. Eight are now serving in the House of Representatives, one in the Senate.

CO-EDUCATION

In childhood, American girls enjoy practically the same freedom as their brothers. With the very minor exception that a girl may have a class in cooking and sewing while her brother has one in wood and metalworking (though they could reverse this programme if they chose to), their classes are the same in the free public schools. Boys and girls play many of the same games; they swim, skate, ski, play baseball, tennis, golf, handle water craft, go hiking and camping. They have separate organizations like those of the Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association. But in the 4-H Clubs, 1,800,000 boys and girls in mainly rural communities work together in home-making, agricultural, and citizenship activities. They compete on an equal basis; a boy or a girl may win the national prize for the fine cow or pig or sheep he or she has raised.

Boys and girls, young men and young women, share music; they belong to the same singing organizations, play together in the school bands and orchestras.

After graduating from high school, done to lessen her drudgery, guard her health and ensure some leisure to undertake activities apart from that of homemaking. Thus alone will she become a real companion to her husband and contribute to the healthy and cultural growth of the children.

—Leela

three was a woman, in 1940 two out of five were women.

COMMON INTEREST IN SPORTS

In the field of sports, too, American men and women have a great common interest. It is her all-round competence in sports that has done much to win men's respect for the American woman. Only in a few of the rougher sports do women not engage to the same extent as men do. In a few sporting competitions, for instance in angling and shooting events, women have beaten men at their own game. For the most part, however, women compete with each other. National meets are held in over 25 sports, including bowling, cycling, fencing, skating, swimming, gymnastics, yachting. The first woman to swim the English Channel was an American (Gertrude Ederle), who beat all previous men's records and who still holds the record for women. American women have far fewer professional teams than men do; there are, however, two women's professional softball leagues. Occasionally men's and women's teams play each other. In the picturesque western rodeos, women riders as well as cowboys perform.

A large percentage of American women drive automobiles. Since many girls as well as boys obtain a driver's licence at the age of 16, many high schools now give instruction in driving, as part of the regular curriculum, and teach traffic and safety rules as well. Statistics compiled by the American Automobile Association show that women are safer drivers than men on the highway and are involved in a much smaller percentage of fatal accidents. The United States Army has such confidence in the skill of women drivers that members of the WAC (Women's Army Corps) served as chauffeurs to high-ranking officers, including General Dwight D. Eisenhower, during the war.

FROM SCHOOL TO JOB

After finishing her formal educa-

ART NOTES *By D. G. Vyas.*

School education in India has come to be one of the principal concerns of the Government. Freedom seems to be yielding a rich harvest of schemes and reforms. Subjects are proposed as compulsory additions to the curriculum, but no order of priorities has been fixed on the basis of immediate requirements. Education is one of the vital interests of the country; care should, therefore, be taken that it is not known into the cauldron of experiments while making attempts to re-organise it.

ADDITIONS TO CURRICULUM

The true significance of art and music, as subjects of education, appears to have been lost in the medley of old ideas and new concepts. Craft-work has carved out a place for itself in the curriculum. Art-training is still confined to the antiquated method of teaching drawing; and music continues to be taught without a uniform system and method in the schools by which it is introduced.

Physical education has just been ordered as a compulsory subject for examination in the Province of Bombay. Art and music will, in all probability, follow it in no distant future and share with it the honour of compulsory subjects. The present-day tendency is manifestly towards making the curriculum heavier by introducing additional subjects in it.

A curriculum, which is crowded with subjects, should obviously prove to be cumbersome to students. It will require schools to re-adjust their periods in order to squeeze additional subjects, if any, in their daily time-table; and children will have to digest more than what they can usually do. Necessary additions to the curriculum should be certainly made, but they should be accompanied by a process of re-adjustment, so that the curriculum does not get cumbersome in the end.

The necessity of eliminating non-essentials from the structure of education is frequently stressed. The process of educational reorganisation involves elimination of non-essentials, but the latter need to be singled out. Co-ordination and co-relation of subjects, wherever possible, should be the other aim of re-adjustment. The curriculum should ultimately emerge well balanced and integrated. It should never be an incoherent arrangement of subjects.

BASIS OF ART

Every subject should have a logical or psychological basis and, therefore, a definite purpose in the scheme of education. One of the broad aims of school education is to cultivate the faculties and instincts which are normal to man. Prominent among them are the aesthetic sensibility and faculty of self-expression which is a creative activity; but the cultivation of both has been, hitherto, neglected by the educational system which is still prevalent in India.

A normal child has a sense of beauty, rhythm, colour and design. It has, moreover, a creative urge which constantly seeks an outlet. During leisure hours or the period of recess at the school, it will be prompted by the creative urge to produce shapes and designs of suitable material is left at its disposal. Art, craft and music are recognised as the mediums for the development of the children's faculty of self-expression and aesthetic sensibility, and they must be assigned a place of prominence and judiciously integrated in the curriculum of the school-education in its earlier stages. The training in arts in the later stages should take form of art-appreciation.

VALUES OF SELF-EXPRESSION

What is popularly known as child art is the sincere and unaided expression of children. It is the product of their creative urge. Craft is an important medium for the cultivation of

Integration In Curriculum—Art And Music In Education—Correlation And New Methods—Monuments As Symbols Of Freedom—Cottage And Mechanised Industries—Music Intended For People—Award Voted By Artists.



"WAITING"

By P. L. Khona of the J. J. School of Art

self-expression. The present tendency, however, is to treat craft as an isolated subject and as a productive activity. Logically craft work should be an integral part of art courses. One of the principal aims of education will be defeated if art and craft are kept apart.

Art is taught at present according to the antiquated system of drawing and greater emphasis is placed on the productive capabilities of crafts. Both art and craft, thus, widely differ in their aims. The exhibition of art, and crafts has come into prominence as a regular feature of the annual and other functions of schools, but the mass of exhibits therein rarely shows correlation of art and craft or an appreciable amount of art as the genius expression of childhood. In craft-work, the emphasis is laid on the technique, the design is generally neglected. Take the instance of embroidery. Girls learn the process of knitting quite well; but where do they get the patterns from? The whole system needs to be reorganised in accordance with the latest methods and to be placed on a sound basis.

Talents and natural tastes of children begin to manifest themselves in the early years. One of the functions of educational institutions should, therefore, be to observe them carefully. An institution like the Brooklyn Children's Museum of New York, which would provide a large variety of extra-curricular activities with different purposes and also a means of observing talents and tastes will be a very remote ideal for a country like India. Arts and crafts, in the absence of other facilities, can be profitably exploited, to a limited extent, as means for the observation of children's aptitudes. Art training according to the latest and rational methods of developing self-expression and aesthetic sensi-

bility of children in the course of school education has much to commend itself as a means to more than one end.

SYMBOLS OF FREEDOM

India's new postage stamps will be styled as the Archaeological series, because in their designs will appear some of her well-known architectural and sculptural monuments. They will be of different denominations varying from three pias to 10 rupees; and each of them will have its distinctive design in addition to the usual inscription of the value. The designs will range from a motif from Mohanjo Daro and will there illustrate some of the important landmarks in the country's cultural history.

Having attained freedom, India like every free country needed a variety of emblems; and the Government could not have found better resources for their designs than the heritage of art. Ancient monuments were created in the atmosphere of freedom; and it is appropriate that they should be utilised in order to announce, to the world, the birth of freedom. Outstanding motifs and monuments should also be made to serve some other purposes in life. The Government should introduce them, according to a scheme, in the new public buildings, so that they can shine as symbols of freedom.

FUTURE OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The Central Institute of Training for Instructors was inaugurated at Koni (Bilaspur) in the Central Provinces by India's Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram on February 19. The main object of the scheme is to raise a pool of efficient instructors of the requisite standard. The Institute is expected to develop into centrifugal

force from which a mass of instructors will radiate spreading their knowledge to the future craftsmen of India. The training will be of a technical and mechanical nature. Art in the form of design is acknowledged to be an indispensable factor of industry, but the Institute's courses do not indicate the inclusion, among them, of anything like art.

As regards cottage industries, Mr. Jagjivan Ram assigned to them a vital role in the planned economy as conceived by him, and then he said that as complimentary to heavy industries, the cottage industries cannot be overlooked. The exact place of the cottage industries in the planned economy and with respect to mechanised industry is still not clear. And when centres are established for the training of instructors who will spread knowledge to the future craftsmen, the future of the illiterate craftsmen and designers who have continued India's tradition of the past and to whom alone her cottage industries owe their survival becomes a great cause for anxiety.

But the reply to an impatient inquiry like this will be that the Government is doing everything possible for the development of cottage industries; and then the decision taken by the Central Government to establish, in New Delhi, a central sales emporium for cottage and small scale industries will be cited as an argument in support of the reply. Will museums, emporiums and exhibitions lead to the improvement in the designs of cottage products? Nothing definite yet is known about the steps, if any, which the Government proposes to take for the training in and development of industrial designs.

FOR THE PEOPLE

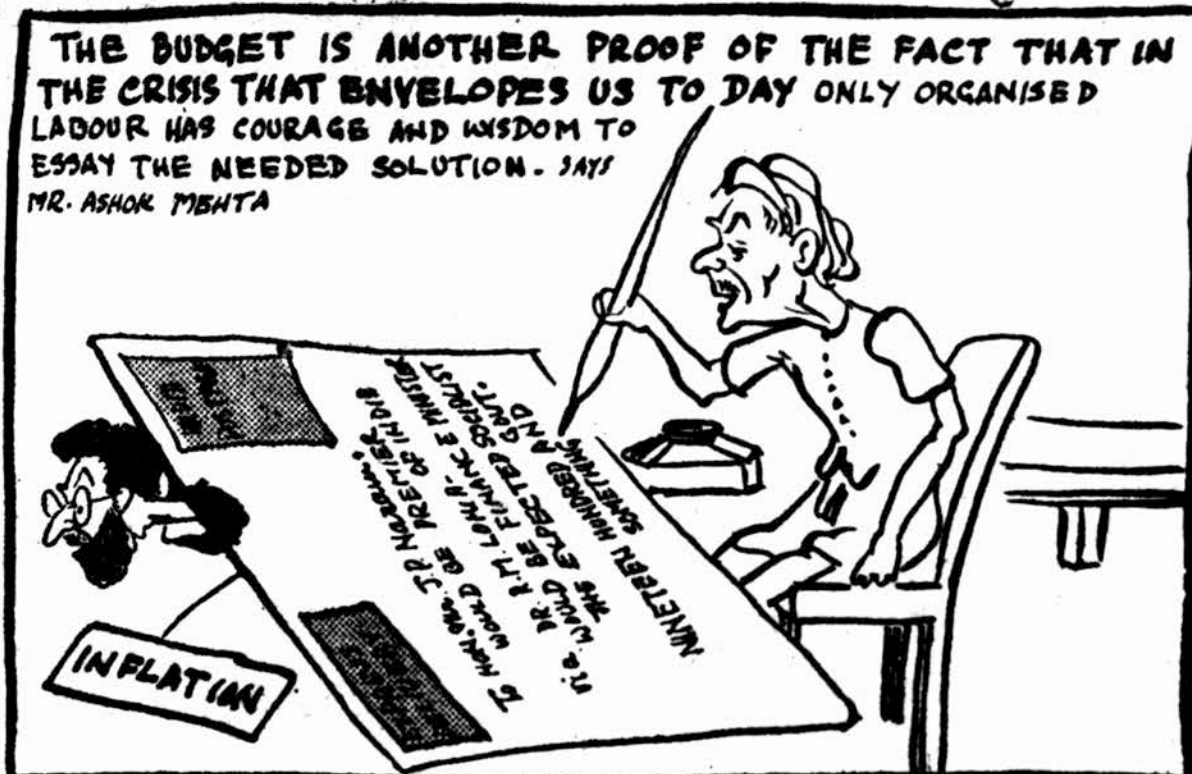
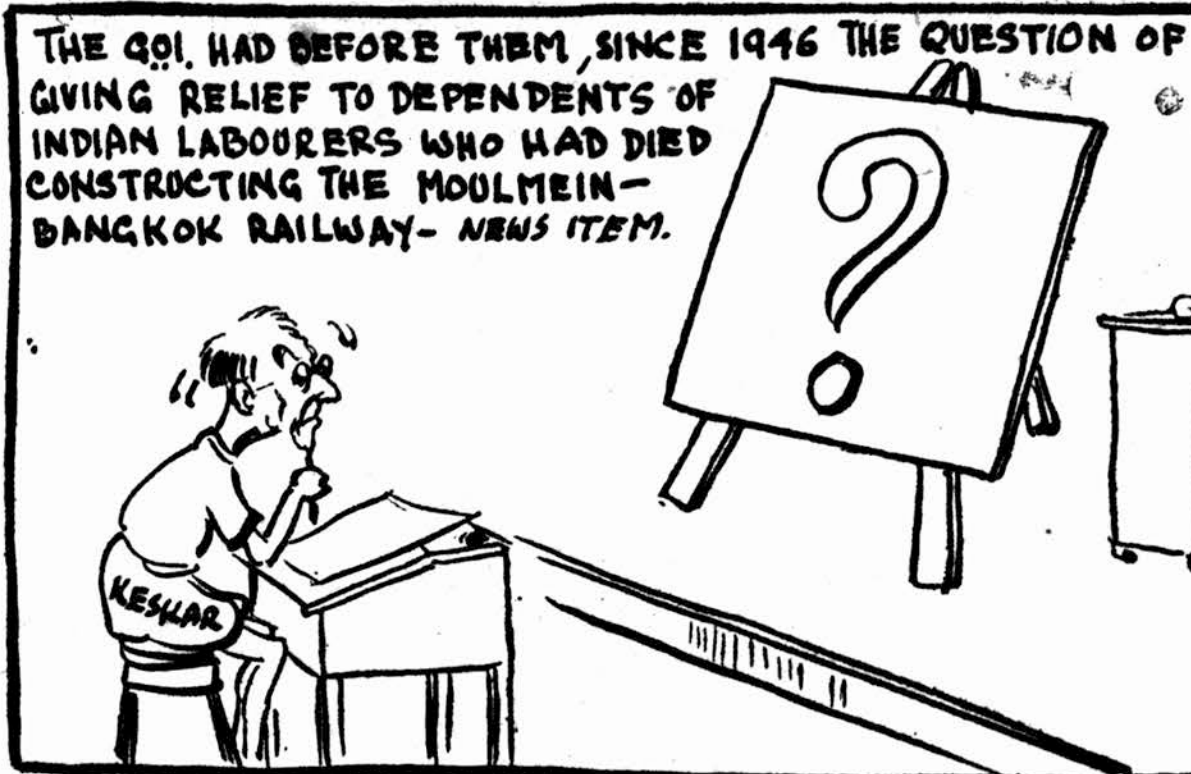
Interesting conclusions have been drawn from a music survey which was carried out by the American Music Conference, a private organisation, in Chicago. They have shown that the American public wants the enjoyment which music offers, church music is preferred above all the types, jazz is the least popular and the people in rural areas are more musical than those in cities.

A similar survey, if ever conducted, in this country will reveal that the people are more musical than the so-called elite—the urban citizens. Village-folks have preserved vertiges of high music which urban citizens and some of their musicians also cannot appreciate; and yet music is denied to the people because they cannot buy it. Music leaders should find out from Paul Robson, the celebrated Negro singer of America, if he visits India this year, why he was singing to the people in London; and then they should note the reply he would give that he sang to the people because the latter could not afford to attend concert halls. Music is intended for the people and should be made accessible to them. It should not be left as a monopoly of the high brows and rich.

THE VERDICT OF ARTISTS.

This year's annual exhibition of the Art Society of India showed several paintings of interest, Mr. N. S. Bendre's "Lotus Flowers", Mr. K. M. Ara's "Sunshine" and Mr. S. B. Palsikar's "Green Lotus"—to mention a few—appeared to be works of a high quality. A few good pieces in the Indian section could not have escaped the attention of impartial observers. The rest of the interesting material was distributed in the collection of water-colours in the Western style.

The Patel Trophy and the Society's Cash Prize were awarded to Mr. K. M. Ara for his "Sunshine", and the Kabur Travelling Scholarship of Rs. 200 to Mr. S. B. Chavan. The Art Society of India offers great encouragement to artists in these awards. The voting for the selection of awards is exclusively an affair of artists. The awards to artists, therefore, carry more weight because they are voted by the persons who are themselves artists.



OUR DELHI LETTER:

From Our Correspondent

COMMON MAN HAS NO GOD-FATHER

The Central Budget and the annual meeting of the "Big Money" dominated the week in New Delhi.

The out-going President Shri Lalji Mehrotra's address to the twenty-second annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was on familiar lines. Like his predecessors he assured the unflinching loyalty of the business community to India and her rulers, so long as those sentiments did not lead to such conclusions as that business should sacrifice profits, which were as sacred as the country itself. Let him speak for himself. He said:

"As things stand at present, with the high cost involved in setting up a new industry it would be uncommon optimism to expect such an industry to yield profits for the first few years after its commencement. The failure of these measures, therefore, to act as a proper incentive to fresh investments can easily be understood. EVEN THE PRESENT FINANCE MINISTER has given evidence of his being alive the of doing some thing to revive the lost confidence."

Abolition of Capital Gains Tax and Business Profits Tax, a reduction in the Corporation Tax and a lowering of the maximum of individual tax, were some of the remedies suggested by Shri Mehrotraji, who, however, added a rider by declaring: "I do not claim that acceptance of these recommendations would immediately bring back the normal state of confidence." What will bring back the confidence, he did not disclose. The emphasis, "Even the present Finance Minister" is noteworthy. Poor Dr. John Mathai lost all grace, ever since he wrote the second report of the now completely forgotten Tata-Birla Plan, dealing with the distribution of profits. His open defence of Liaquat's Budget two years ago was another nail in the coffin of his popularity. Transport bottleneck became the target of attack from every corner of the earth, because Dr. John Mathai was then the Transport Minister. This bottleneck should have completely disappeared, because Shri Lalji Malhotraji made no reference to it in his annual address:

Other points made by him were:—
(1) That Government should provide representation of trade and Commerce in the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

(2) That the Government should immediately set up a Taxation Enquiry Committee particularly because "the increases in income had shifted from the industrial and commercial to agricultural group."

(3) A re-examination of Import Policy was urged because, its liberalisation had adversely affected the Indian industries. Incidentally, this liberalisation has brought in Rs. 37 crores to the Indian Exchequer through Customs revenues during a period of less than six months and had helped the Finance Minister to balance his budget.

Capital Strikes

PEOPLE do not know the details of what has happened. Too much has happened. Facts and figures are so forgotten. But the people do not get the general drift of events. They know that there was a sit down strike of capital in the face of a national

crisis. They also know that the strike has been successful. The present budget and the reorientation of the Industrial Policy are an appeasement of the trading community.

The Stock Exchanges, in their memorandum to the Finance Minister, have deplored that due to the continued slump in the share market, one thousand crores of rupees were wiped out during the last six months. There are several questions involved in this tragedy. Firstly, the share prices were the war-inflated prices and sooner or later they had to find their level. Secondly, how companies were floated during the war and in the post-war period is a matter of common knowledge. As a confidence trick the prospectus, invariably declared that the directors, promoters and their friends had already subscribed eighty per cent of its shares.

The share brokers, however, were whipped up to sell the holdings of the directors, promoters and their friends before the ink was dry on the prospectus. To the delight of promoters, directors and their friends, invariably the shares were sold at a premium. The Government, meanwhile, had laid down that a part of the Subscribed Capital were to be deposited in its own bonds, and it reserved to itself the right to permit the functioning of the undertaking. Yes, one thousand crores were wiped out. But whose one thousand crores were they? The Directors, promoters and their friends have already sold away their stock and pocketed the premium. It is the poor honest investor, or the speculator, who has lost. And yet there is surprise that Indian capital has become shy. It is the Directors, promoters and their friends who have either assisted in its wiping out or have made it reluctant to trust them.

The Finance Minister's budget was a budget of circumstances. Faced as he was with the threats of labour strike and non-co-operation of the trading community, he had to provide relief for both of them. Whatever he gave to the middle class in the relief of income tax, he took away by higher postal rates, higher duties on liquor, cigarettes, cloth and motor spirit. The Finance Minister made no reductions in the Government's pay bill. He, however, made a promise to do so during the year. How far he will succeed is problematic.

Centre's Burden

Meanwhile the country will have to be satisfied with the Finance Minister's undertaking to give his active consideration to the Report of the Economy Committee, after it had been finally received by the Government. Leaving aside, what may be regarded as a fleabite in terms of today, what India spent on the Central Government in 1939-40, the administrative expenditure in 1949-50 has gone up even over last year. This will be evident from the following figures:

Ministry.	1948-49	1949-50
Finance	164,69,02,000	181,14,65,700
Commerce	1,55,59,000	5,99,70,500
Home	73,71,000	2,78,53,600
Information & Broadcasting	3,05,52,000	3,76,99,000
Communication	37,13,55,000	43,40,19,000
Transport	8,16,44,000	1,37,27,300
Labour	2,77,21,000	3,02,26,600
Works, Mines & Power	14,72,12,000	17,93,68,300
Industry & Supply	13,49,95,000	11,88,41,900

External Affairs	3,55,93,000	4,14,99,800
Education	2,37,19,000	4,76,52,600
Health	2,38,21,000	2,22,34,200
Agriculture	5,55,79,000	5,16,79,500
Food	47,21,76,000	41,55,30,100
States Relief & Rehabilitation	1,02,11,000	61,95,000
Law	10,16,50,000	9,95,17,000
	22,92,000	17,59,000

Education, Health, Agriculture, Food, Labour and Law and Order are Provincial responsibility and yet they will cost nearly sixty crores to the Central Exchequer, which is much more than the entire Civil budget in 1939-40.

This issue is of fundamental importance, the issue being whether the Government is entitled to maintain a high degree of unproductive employment at the cost of the tax payer. The Kunzru Railway Enquiry Report will illustrate the point. The Committee found that there had been phenomenal increase in the number of staff on the Indian Railways, resulting 'inter alia' in inefficiency and indiscipline.

Increase In Railway Staff

EXCLUDING Bengal and Assam and Eastern Punjab Railways, the number of employees on India Railways increased from 459.4 thousand in 1939-40 to 650.1 thousand in 1945-46 and to 702.7 thousand in 1946-47. The number of employees per thousand train miles had increased from 3.53 in 1939-40 to 5.44 in 1947. The implementation of the Adjudicator's Award will involve an addition of 118,000 extra men. The Ministry of Railways, however, informed the Committee that it had come to the conclusion that "not merely there was no surplus but an appreciable increase in the staff was likely."

The Railways being a commercial undertaking, it might be argued that its employees are engaged in a productive undertaking. The issue is whether similar argument is valid for employment in the Secretariat. The British master mind Lord Beveridge, who is responsible for the theory of "Full employment in a Free Society" postulates:

"Employment is not wanted for the sake of employment, irrespective of what it produces. Employment which is merely time-wasting, equivalent to digging holes and filling them again, will not serve the purpose. Nor will it be worthwhile. Employment must be productive and progressive." Week in, week out the Directorate of Resettlement, puts out its communiques announcing that its week's effort had beaten all previous record, in finding employment for the need. The issue is what percentage of these employed personnel were engaged in productive undertakings and what additional wealth they had created for the country. Many a Superintendent in the Secretariat talking off the record, will readily admit what a colossal waste of man-power and of tax-payer's money is being indulged in at present. It has destroyed efficiency. It has ruined discipline. It has compelled the Finance Minister, not only to maintain the high level of war-time taxation, but add another twenty crores to it.

Linlithgow's Tactics

The Government of India's huge pay bill has a history. Linlithgow having failed to get the co-operation of the Congress and the Muslim League to the war effort devised a master-plan to keep the country quiet. The

educated unemployed were the gun powder ever ready to go into a blast. He therefore secured employment for them to such a degree that jobs were found waiting for school boys, as soon as they passed their matriculation examination. And His Lordship made India pay for it. The Congress leaders shouted and yelled in August 1942 without disturbing the placidity of the Cycle Brigade, which oscillates between the Secretariat and its houses in eight hours, every day. In August 1947 the Brigade mounted Congress flags on its cycles. One view here is that it is not the Hindu Code but these Babu Bahadurs who if they are disbanded may adversely affect the election results for the Congress.

LABOUR can get higher wages by a mere threat of a strike. Big Money will have to be appeased, to induce it to resume lubrication of the wheels of industry. The average man, the consumer, the middle class, has no God Father. He is too scattered to be organised. He will have to pay for the ever-mounting pay bill of the Government. Democracy has a price to pay and some one shall have to pay it.

There is the old issue of Provincial Autonomy. As shown earlier, nearly sixty crores of rupees have been budgeted for activities, which legitimately fall within the Provincial domain. It will be considerably cheaper to do away with Provincial Autonomy altogether, if the Government of India, in the name of nation-building, rides its coach and four through the Provincial Autonomy. The practice has thoroughly demoralised the Provincial Ministries, which have become apathetic to raising money from their own resources. In the face of a national crisis, they flatly refuse to slow down the pace of Prohibition or liquidation of landlordism. Their pre-independence slogans mean much more to them than the economic stability of India.

The ever-ready method of Central subsidy, however, is a thin end of the wedge. What the Centre pays on its own accord to-day will carry conditions and stipulations tomorrow. Federal subsidies and high audit have vitiated Provincial Autonomy in the United States of America. India is rushing headlong in the American footsteps.

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MARIE JOSE, THE UNHAPPY QUEEN

It was midnight, June 5, 1946. From the private suite of Marie Jose, Queen of Italy, a distraught lady-in-waiting telephoned Gen. Adolfo Infante. "Her Majesty refuses to leave! What am I to do?"

Promptly General Infante hurried across Naples to the Villa Maria Pia. The day before, Italy had been proclaimed a republic. King Humbert had ordered, "All my family and all members of the House of Savoy must leave Italy within 24 hours." The King had entrusted General Infante with the Queen's departure.

In her boudoir the Queen greeted him in evident despair. Her tall figure was stooped with anguish. The blue eyes, the angular face that once had been softly attractive, reflected her inner torment. "They will say again that we run away. I am not a Savoy. I do not want to run away!" she cried. Then: "Can I stay even two more days? One?"

General Infante considered. For the first time in three years the Queen was back in her favorite Neapolitan residence, scene of a thousand personal memories. Here she had come as a young bride. Here she had watched her four children take their first steps. Here she had been free to swim and sunbathe, unhampered by court etiquette. This had been her refuge, her sanctuary. Now she asked only for a little time to relieve past happiness before leaving the Villa Maria Pia forever.

"I will telephone His Majesty at the Quirina," said the General.

When he returned from his call, however, his face gave the Queen her answer. But she had got hold of her emotions by then. "When must I be ready?" she asked simply.

"At four a.m."

"I will be ready."

At four, in Naples harbor, she boarded the royal cruiser "Duca degli Abruzzi." Dawn was breaking, but Naples still slept. As the cruiser's prow turned toward Portugal, land of exiled monarchs, the Queen spoke with quite bitterness.

"So with me begins the funeral of the Savoy family!" Frustration and defeat had finally brought the forlorn princess to despairing acceptance of her aura of tragedy.

For she had lived with tears long before she married a Savoy. She was Marie Jose of Belgium, daughter of the good King Albert, a fair-haired Nordic of Saxe-Coburg lineage, and Italian only and truly by choice. It is the bitter essence of Marie Jose's personal tragedy that both the chance of birth and the choice of marriage have brought her cruel and recurrent heartbreak.

Part of her story is on the record. (The lives of royalty cannot—perhaps should not—be secret.) Part of what is unrecorded I saw. The rest was told me by General Infante.

The story begins in 1906, when all Belgium rejoiced that a daughter had been born to the royal family. For a time the little Princess knew happiness. Then came war, the thunder of the Imperial German Army, flight to Switzerland. While the royal family dwelt in anxious exile, the Princess was sent to the famous Italian girls' school at Poggio Imperiale.

There this prim child of Northern lowlands learned to love the rocky, sun-washed soil of Italy. And there, in 1917, she met Crown Prince Humbert, heir to the crown of Savoy. She was 11, he 13.

They rode together in a gondola in Venice. From that day on Marie Jose's destiny was linked with Humbert's. When she was 16, she had her photograph made with his portrait prominently displayed in front of her. She learned to speak fluent Italian, to admire Italian music and art. In 1929 they were engaged.

Marie Jose then was 23, tall, with unruly curly hair and a strong athletic body. She was not beautiful, but she was fresh, healthy, full of life. Humbert was 25, darkly handsome, elegant, sporting, a notorious ladies' man though faintly effeminate in manner. Neapolitans who saw the pair together exclaimed, "It must be a love match!"

Behind the scenes, the policy makers also were pleased. Marie Jose was one of the few European princesses who could wed Humbert of Savoy without creating political or religious complications. More, her inherited share of the wealth of the Belgian Congo made her a very rich woman. Royal marriages no longer meant what they once had, still, this one could bring a last spark of glamour to a

The story of Marie Jose is the tragedy of a sad matrimonial mismatch, which the diplomats hailed as it suited their political pattern. This idolised Belgian bride of 1930 is the woman of sorrows now. Her career which is an anti-climax is recorded with picturesque background by Natalie Danesi Murray in the United Nations World.

ing dynasty. And glamorous indeed the wedding was.

It took place in January, 1930, in Rome. For a solid week the city quivered to receptions, parades, pageants, operatic displays. The thousands of distinguished guests were like a curious ballet in brocade, forming and reforming in measured, formal patterns, officially celebrating the consummation of dynastic love. One wide-hipped, undazzled onlooker spoke for the city's multitudes when she demanded, in pure Roman slang, "Ma quanno li lasseno soli sti poveri fiji de mamma?"—"But when will they leave these poor Mama's kids alone?"

They were left alone, and soon enough. For, when they were, Marie Jose realised that official gaiety was all the pleasure her new husband would give her.

That sorry fact quickly became evident to all the court. Marie Jose's cool Flemish beauty, her shy awkwardness, had no appeal for Humbert. He liked his women suave, sophisticated, passionate. The honeymoon was barely over before he returned to these friends of his bachelor days. That very summer of 1930 I saw him

True satisfaction for any woman is the realisation of her love for her mate. This Marie Jose never had. Her Prince Charming was interested only in charming other women.

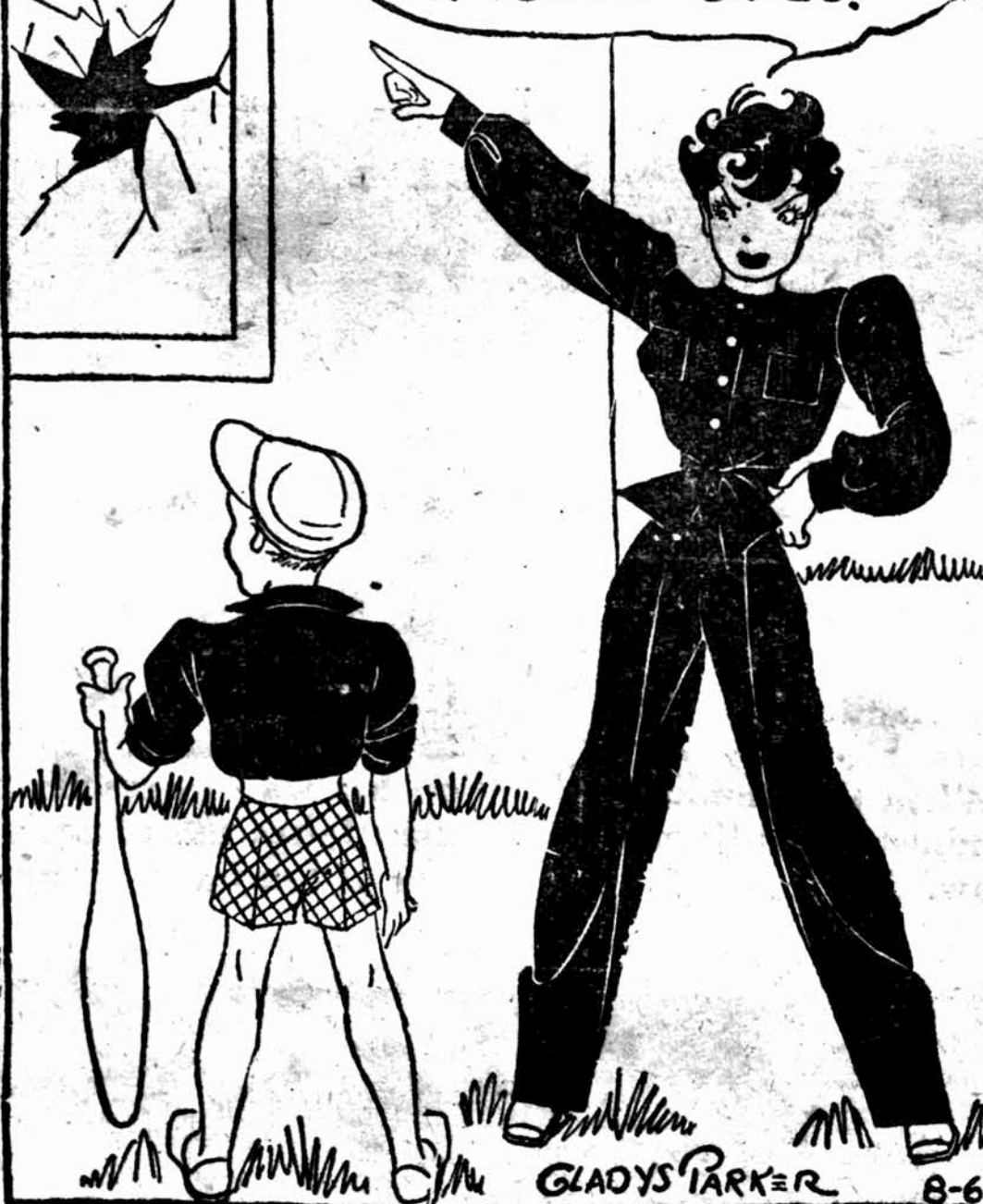
At first, she would not believe it. Afterward, for a time, she hoped, pitifully, that somehow she could win him back. Then, only two years after their wedding, Humbert got involved with a famous Hollywood star with social ambitions and beautiful teeth.

Humbert had met the singer on the French Riviera. Later she joined him in Turin and insisted on being invited to the Royal Palace, Humbert arranged this at night, in his private suite. But Marie Jose had learned of the affair and she too came to the Prince's quarters—with a gun. By good fortune, her shots went wild. Then she fainted. She was carried out and the scandal hushed.

Humbert and his inamorata scurried out of the Palace. In one of his racey cars they roared towards the French border. The car overturned. The star's jaw and her beautiful teeth were badly smashed. A revenge far more poetic than the Princess's small pistol could have rendered.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

AND YOU'LL HAVE TO PAY TWICE AS MUCH 'CAUSE IT'S BROKEN ON BOTH SIDES!



at Capri, dancing alone in the moonlight with a much-publicized Roman beauty.

Thereafter the unhappy Princess seemed dogged by cruel misfortune. Her father, King Albert, a warm-hearted and democratic man whom she always adored, was killed in a fall during a routine mountain climb. Astrid, Queen of Belgium, her sister-in-law and dearest friend, died just as tragically in an automobile wreck. King Boris of Bulgaria, her brother-in-law, was murdered. Mafalda, Princess of Hesse—her favourite Italian sister-in-law—died of gangrene at Buchenwald.

Both the country of her birth and the land of her adoption suffered the brutality of Nazi occupation. When the cataclysm of World War II finally ended, she became Queen of Italy—for a single month.

Yet all of these torments and sorrows could have been borne, had Marie Jose been happy with Humbert

Humbert and Marie Jose never made up after that. Though they lived under the same roof, they were together only to perform official ceremonies or the dynastic duty of loveless procreation. Their first daughter, Maria Pia, was born in 1934. Three years later came their only son, Victor Emmanuel. Two other daughters followed, in 1940 and 1943. Marie Jose found in her children some of the love and comfort their father denied her. Except for them her life would have been empty indeed.

Of course she sought companionship elsewhere. But even her in-laws proved barren. She found the Italian Court unbearably provincial. After her own father, King Victor Emmanuel III struck her as a militaristic weakling, at once conservative and domineering. Gradually the Princess formed her own tight circle of close friends.

Sometimes she would appear, incognito, at some small restaurant with a few intimates. Again she would entertain, at home, artists and writers whose conversation she enjoyed. Keen-

ly interested in music, she retained the late composer-pianist Alfredo Casella as her piano teacher; she never missed the music festivals at Salzburg. Often enough the royal box at La Scala or the Teatro Reale would be occupied by Marie Jose the Belgian, who alone of the royal family loved Italian opera.

She also was an excellent sports-woman: an expert skier, a competent tennis player. But she had progressively less time for such diversions. Spurned by her husband, outraged by the arid formality of court life, she found an outlet for her intelligence and energy by entering the treacherous, viscous quicksand bed of Italian politics.

For the Belgian Princess never was nor could have been, a Fascist. Hatred of Germany had been ingrained in her childhood. From the start she distrusted and feared Mussolini; when he allied Italy with Hitler's Germany, her anxiety became apprehension. Up to the last her closest confidante and adviser was Count Zanotti-Bianco, a true anti-Fascist. To him she poured out her doubts and fears about the future of Italy, the ivory-tower blindness of the royal family, the menace of Mussolini. To keep abreast of events she even made contact with the hated Fascist hierarchy and openly spoke of the matters that worried her.

One Fascist with whom she struck up a real rapport was Italo Balbo. Young, ambitious, intelligent and independent, Balbo never hesitated to criticise Mussolini's regime. As soon as their friendship became known, the rumour spread that Balbo and Marie Jose were lovers. Mussolini himself, jealous of his young Minister's popularity, helped the whispering campaign along. Finally he "kicked Balbo upstairs" by making him governor of Libya. Later an anti-aircraft "accident" over Tobruk (believed by many to have been manipulated by the Duce) ended Balbo's life.

Even before this bereavement, the Princess had changed markedly from earlier days. Now in her 30's the awkward acerbity of her youth had given way to warm maturity. Maternity had softened her face and form. Even those who once had criticised her as unbecomingly now found her attractive, charming. Except her husband.

In 1940, when Mussolini sent Italy into Hitler's war against the world, Marie Jose realised that neither Humbert nor his father, Victor Emmanuel, was strong enough to rally the democratic elements in Italy. Heedless of danger, she threw herself into the task. Into her own "underground" she recruited anti-Fascist politicians and intellectuals, even Army officers whose loyalty she could trust. Constantly she urged these men to overthrow Mussolini and take Italy out of the war.

Ironically enough, at one time the Princess was accused of being pro-Nazi. That was in 1940, when she went to see Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Few knew she went for one reason: to ask concessions for her brother Leopold, king of a Belgium overrun by Germany twice in a generation.

There never was a question of Marie Jose's bitterness against every aspect of the Rome-Berlin Axis. Even Marshal Pietro Badoglio has testified to that. He was one of those whom the Princess met in secrecy to further the anti-Fascist cause. Both were under the surveillance of the dreaded secret police. Yet they met.

In time King Victor Emmanuel grew vexed by his daughter-in-law's activities. As the defenses of Italy crumbled under Allied bombings, he began to seek a constitutional way to get rid of Mussolini. The Quirinal became a beehive of mysterious meetings, of comings and goings. The King felt that Marie Jose's private campaign was interfering with his larger plans. So he sent her to safe isolation in one of the royal castles in the Alps.

Again frustration. When the coup d'etat of July 1943 ousted Mussolini forever, Marie Jose was away from Rome and, as usual, alone.

There followed the famous 45 Days of Badoglio (UNW; August), ending on September 8 with the signing of the Allied-Italian armistice. Promptly the Nazi legions poured down the length of Italy. And Marie Jose, with her children, fled to Switzerland.

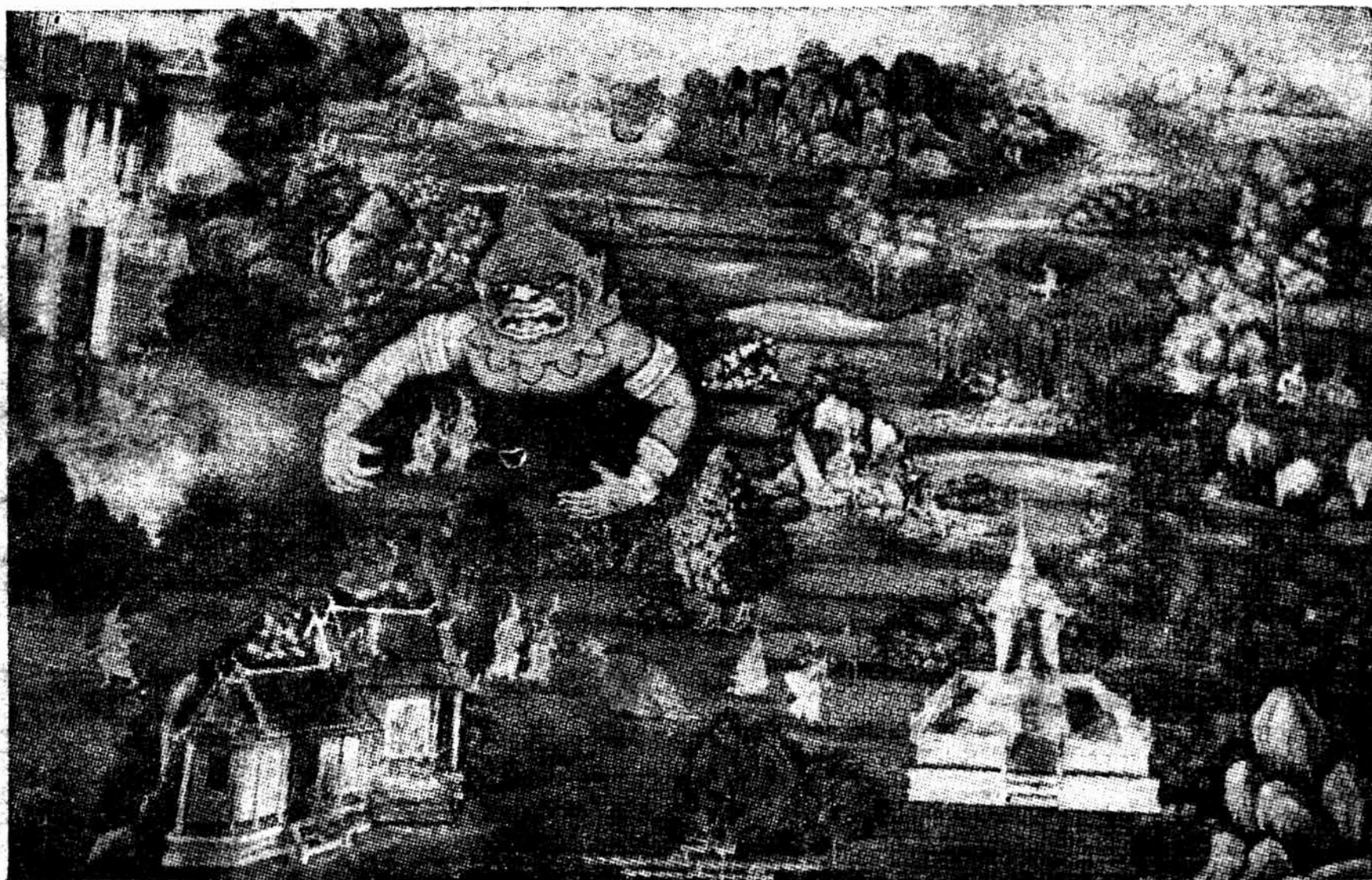
For 20 months she stayed there, constantly watched, never free. Once she was allowed to visit an internment camp for Italian soldiers who, deserted by their King, had fled to

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RAMAYANA PICTURES IN SIAM

From the art and cultural point of view, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Siam and other South East Asiatic countries are named as the "Greater India", in view of vital links with India.

At the temple of the Emerald Buddha in Bangkok, Siam, India's sacred epic, the Ramayana, is told in 178 murals, each 10 by 14 feet. Dating from 1782, the paintings, are elaborate, colourful and conventional—each character identified by colour or curious physical deformity. Immensely popular, they tell how Prince Rama and his brother, with the aid of the Monkey God, Hanuman, pursue and battle the Demon King Ravana, who has abducted Rama's wife Sita. The murals reproduced here from the "United Nations World" suggest both the art form and the legend.



Eight episodes—adventures with a vulture king (Jatayu) centre, a demon, centre left, and the Monkey God, right,—are shown here. Movement is left to right, bottom to top. The start shows Rama grieving Sita's loss in his jungle hut.



Rama, now with an army, is befriended by the Monkey God which takes them into his body for protection against night attack. When the Monkey disgorges the army, it falls into ambush and Rama is seized—near the God's left elbow.



Hanuman has the gift of flight. A sea demon tries to capture him by catching his shadow as he flies by on his way to rescue Sita. By evasive action, Hanuman takes the offensive, darts into her mouth and out of her back. She dies at upper right.

A giant covers Lanka, city of Ravana who abducted Sita, with his tongue to guard it from Rama, while he dozes on duty. At the right, by night, the Demon God approaches his city, but cannot discern it through the giant's great tongue.

